

Classes as usual in most high schools

HAIM SHAPIRO

THE overwhelming majority of the country's secondary school students will be attending classes today, after an agreement was reached last night by the teachers' union, the Education Ministry, and police on school security arrangements.

A few schools which have not fulfilled the demands of the Histadrut teachers union may still be on strike today.

Yesterday, one municipality after another gave in and signed contracts with security companies to guard the schools.

Meanwhile, parents are still boycotting the schools in the Jerusalem's Ramot neighborhood to protest the transfer of a local non-religious school building to a haredi institution.

In Arab schools in Jaffa, parents are also keeping their children home in protest against the inclusion of more than 100 children of collaborators from the territories in the schools.

The Jaffa parents said their protest is over the fact that the new children are not on the same educational level as their children, and not a matter of politics.

Christopher pushing Syria to renew military talks

DAVID MAKOVSKY

US Secretary of State Warren Christopher has linked a visit to the region aimed at advancing the moribund Israel-Syria peace talks to a prior commitment by Damascus to resume military talks with Israel on security arrangements, an informed source said over the weekend.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has accused Syrian President Hafez Assad of breaking his word to the US by not holding military talks with Israel on security arrangements. Assad said such talks were useless unless Israel committed itself first to dismantling its early-warning ground stations on the Golan Heights and agreed to be content with only aerial surveillance.

The question remains whether the US would promise Syria - in return for dispatching military officers to talks with Israel - more intensive American involvement in the substance of negotiations. Should this occur, it may make the discussions between Israeli and Syrian officers more symbolic than genuine.

Sources close to Rabin insist that Assad seriously miscalculated by linking talks to Israel dismantling early-warning systems, thereby causing the talks to break down. One source insisted that the Syrian tactic was actually a blessing, enabling Rabin to concentrate his energy on the most immediate issue, expanding Palestinian autonomy throughout the territories.

Rabin has told the cabinet that he did not think a deal with Syria could be reached before next year's election.

14 overcome by gas in Bat Yam

Fourteen people suffered gas inhalation last night from a gas leak at a Bat Yam catering hall. One person was moderately injured, while the rest were lightly hurt. Late last night it was still unclear where the leak had originated and what kind of gas was involved. (Itim)



04091004



Fireworks light up the Valley of the Cross in the capital last night in the dress rehearsal for tonight's spectacular opening of the Jerusalem 3000 celebrations. (Isaac Harari)

Jerusalem 3000 kicks off today

BILL HUTMAN

MORE than a year of celebrations marking Jerusalem's 3,000th anniversary are to be kicked off this afternoon by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Mayor Ehud Olmert at the site of the ancient City of David.

But while organizers are upbeat about the planned festivities, today's events remain clouded by charges they are an over-politicized attempt to reiterate Israel's claims to the city.

"The whole thing has become too politicized to my taste," former mayor Teddy Kollek said yesterday.

"If things had been different, it would have been accepted by more people," said Kollek, who eight years ago first initiated

plans to celebrate the city's 3,000th birthday this year.

Kollek will be among the guests of honor at the opening ceremony this afternoon.

"This occasion is an opportunity to communicate the indisputable connection between the city of Jerusalem and the Jewish people," said Olmert, in a recent interview.

"Jerusalem is a holy city to millions of believers from various faiths.

"The upcoming year will be rich with a great diversity of events, conferences, and cultural programs that are worthy of the city of Jerusalem."

Olmert disputed reports the boycott by the European Union, and adverse statements made by leaders of several European states about the anniversary celebrations, would substantially hurt the festivities.

"The most serious effect is that instead of heads of states coming to the opening ceremonies, there will be ambassadors," Olmert said.

He also reiterated his pledge that the city would cover any financial deficit created by the pull-out of European funding.

Jerusalem for several weeks has been decorated in colorful

flags and posters with the 3,000th anniversary emblem, in anticipation of today's opening ceremonies.

Following the City of David ceremony, there will be an invitation-only ceremony at the Knesset marking the start of the 3,000th anniversary festivities.

At around 8 p.m., the general public will be entertained with what has been billed as a spectacular and unprecedented sound-and-light show in the Valley of the Cross.

A police spokesman said roads around the valley would be closed from around 7:30 p.m. until the after the show's completion at around 9.

Parley opens despite free speech row

BEIJING (Reuters) - Leaders of a grassroots women's forum decided to go ahead as planned despite concerns over freedom of expression although Chinese police yesterday scuffled with demonstrators and punched a Canadian distributing leaflets.

Organizers of the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum on Women had on Saturday given Beijing 24 hours to ease up on heavy-handed security by stopping surveillance and intimidation. They were also concerned about access for the disabled.

A statement said participants "indicate improvement in these areas as well as a desire for the meeting to continue."

The meeting in the rural Beijing suburb of Huairou was going well in general, it said, enabling it to proceed in tandem with the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women that opens in Beijing today and which the forum hopes to influence.

However, it said: "Remaining

areas of concern include freedom of expression."

More than 25,000 women have gathered for the forum, which is focused on the battle for equality for women but which many participants say has been marred by police surveillance, limits on movement and lack of facilities.

Groups of Islamic women demonstrators, some demanding an end to the embargo against Iraq and others demanding greater rights and freedoms for Moslem women, scuffled with police who stopped them marching out of the site into the town.

A Canadian lawyer said she was punched and shoved by police when she tried to hand out literature about the rebellious region of Tibet.

She said police chased and filmed her until a member of the NGO facilitating committee intervened and ordered them to stop.

Namir at UN conference, Page 2

Palestinian offices avoid closure, but reaffirm PA claims to capital

BILL HUTMAN

THE declarations signed by two of the three Palestinian institutions originally slated for closure includes a sentence reaffirming that Jerusalem's future will be determined in the peace talks.

The addition of the sentence, in article 4 of the declaration, was seen by the Palestinians as an important victory, in addition to the fact the three offices are being allowed to remain open.

The article in both instances states the institution in question will not conduct Palestinian Authority activity in the city, "unless it is agreed otherwise by the PLO and Israeli government."

Yesterday, Hassan Abu Libdeh, director of the Palestinian Statistics Center, signed the declaration, which at his request included the qualifying sentence.

On Friday, Radwan Abu Ayyash, head of the Palestinian Broadcasting Authority, signed a similar declaration.

However, the director of the Palestinian Health Council did not insist on inserting the sentence in his declaration.

Statistics Center lawyer Mohammed Dahoud said police offered no objection to the addition of the qualifying sentence. "It was important for us to reaffirm said claims to Jerusalem," he

Police Minister Moshe Shahal last week that the institutions could remain open if they signed declarations affirming their independence from the PA. Israeli law prohibits PA activity in Jerusalem.

Israeli light aircraft makes maiden international flight

DAVID RUDGE

A NEW Israeli-made executive light aircraft made its maiden international flight over the weekend - from Kiryat Shmona's fledgling airfield to a royal reception in Jordan.

The ST50 single turboprop aircraft was greeted in the skies over Jordan by a plane piloted by King Hussein's son Prince Faisal.

The two planes flew over Amman before landing at the airport, where the Israeli prototype was inspected by King Hussein.

Officials of the manufacturers, Israirion, in Kiryat Shmona, said the special flight was initiated by King Hussein, a keen pilot, who had expressed an interest in seeing the aircraft.

According to the officials, his interest in the plane started sev-

eral months before the signing of the peace treaty.

The officials revealed that the company had corresponded with Hussein through letters, which were received and sent via Europe. Since the peace accord, however, the contact has been maintained on a more direct level.

Tammy Ben-Naftali, Israirion's administration manager, said the Saturday visit was at the invitation of King Hussein, and special permission was given by the Israeli and Jordanian authorities for the direct flight from Kiryat Shmona to Amman.

The ST50 prototype, piloted by veteran test pilot Danny Sha-

pira and co-pilot Mottie Rader, was escorted by another civilian plane carrying Israirion officials and visitors from abroad. They returned yesterday, along with the ST50.

The executive aircraft, powered by a pusher propeller housed at the rear of the plane, has excited a great deal of interest worldwide.

A forced landing by the plane in cotton fields of Kibbutz Kfar Blum in May, a few days after it was unveiled to the media, had not affected production plans or orders.

In fact, the prototype was back in the air within a few days. Company officials, who

blamed a fault in the engine for the breakdown, said the emergency landing had in fact proved the gliding capabilities of the plane and the strength of the composite materials from which the craft, with the exception of the engine, landing gear, and avionics, is made.

Ben-Naftali said the five-seater, which has a range of more than 2,000 kilometers, is due to go into production in January and the first order is slated to be met in August 1996.

The plane, which is expected to cost around \$1 million, is designed to carry three passengers in what the manufacturers describe as executive luxury, as well as the pilot and co-pilot.

PA expecting maps of areas

DAVID MAKOVSKY

THE Palestinians are anticipating receiving maps from Israel at 30-day session of the Eilat talks.

The maps, for the first time, would explicitly delineate the exact size of Palestinian-controlled areas, security areas to which the IDF will be redeploying, and roads on which joint mobile units will be permitted, senior Palestinian and Israeli officials said yesterday.

"We are looking forward to seeing the maps," said chief Palestinian negotiator Ahmed Qreia.

While the principles guiding both redeployment and security areas have already been agreed upon, Qreia said the maps will provide the details that have been lacking until now.

"This is a critical week, because until now we have not provided the Palestinians with a real map. This week we will," said one participant in consultations on the negotiations held yesterday in the Prime Minister's Office.

While there are believed to be over a dozen issues left open, perhaps to be resolved when Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat meet later this week, four issues stand out: prisoners, water, Hebron, and land management.

Prisoners: Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said Israel will reject a Palestinian demand for the release of prisoners who have killed Israelis. "We will not release the murderers," he said. He later insisted the PLO knows this demand cannot be met.

Qreia said he disagreed with Sarid, and envisioned a three-stage release of all prisoners.

"Prisoners should not be the problem. The aim of the negotiations is to create a new life for Israelis and Palestinians," he said. Those who killed should not be excluded from a general amnesty "since they all took instructions from the PLO or any of the other groups before Oslo. Therefore public opinion should understand."

However, Qreia also included those who killed even after the Oslo accord was signed. "There are about 5,000 prisoners. We figure that about 2,500 were in Israeli jails before Oslo, and the rest afterward. We think all should be released, so long as they say that they will not use violence anymore."

Those who should be released in the first group, when this agreement is signed, are old people, young ones, and women. It should include those who were in prison before Oslo, especially those who have been in jail 10 years or who have served two-thirds of their sentence.

"The second release is the one before our elections. This should include all the rest of prisoners, except the most serious ones. In the final phase, before next May, Israel should let go those prisoners which it says have 'blood on its hands,' assuming they sign [a pledge saying] that they will not use violence anymore."

Water: "Absolutely no progress was made last week be-

tween us and the Palestinians on water," Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsur said yesterday. "They are insisting we give them 130 million cu.m. of water that we use. This is ridiculous."

"When we have hydrologists make presentations that show them that there are 70 million cu.m. in the Eastern Aquifer that are not being tapped and that the Palestinians can drill, they do not believe us."

Tsur said that Israel wants to ensure there is sufficient water for Palestinian residential use, but said this would not include Arab agricultural use.

In contrast, according to an Environment Ministry study written last year by Shoshana Gabay, 62 percent of all Israeli water consumption in 1993 went to agriculture, which contributed only about 2.4 percent to that year's gross domestic product.

Tsur insisted the main area of growth was in residential consumption. "Residential consumption went up by 8 percent last year," he said.

Hebron: Qreia insisted that without a satisfactory arrangement in Hebron, there is no deal. "Hebron is a Palestinian city, and redeployment there should be no different than in the other cities in the West Bank - Israel should be totally out," he said.

He said he can envision Israeli security forces remaining "temporarily" in part of the city to protect Jewish residents, but not in the whole city. "We are willing to make exceptional and temporary arrangements for a part of the city," where the 400 Jewish settlers live, he said.

But he said the IDF could only remain in these parts if there is an added deployment of an unarmed multinational group, similar to that briefly stationed in the city after last year's Machpela Cave massacre.

Speaking on Channel 1 yesterday, Housing Minister Binjamin Ben-Eliezer said he does not believe it is feasible to split security control of Hebron, and that therefore Israel should evacuate the settlers there.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, however, has pledged not to uproot settlers during the interim period stipulated by the Oslo accords.

Land Management: The Palestinians would like to be able to build housing in uninhabited rural areas or else administer parks, but Peres told Arafat during their last meeting in Taba that Israel will not turn over significant tracts of uninhabited rural areas, at least until after the 1996 elections.

Participants in the session at Rabin's office, meanwhile, suggested that most of the Palestinians living in Jerusalem would cast their ballots in the elections for a self-rule council in post offices outside of the city, while the remainder would do so in post offices inside the city. Ballots cast inside the city would have stamps attached to them, so Israel could claim that they were absentee ballots.

Until now, Israel has said that all balloting be conducted outside the city.

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إسلامي، إسلامي

PA advises Hamas to replace violence with political action

THE Palestinian Authority is urging Hamas to renounce violence and join the political process, but there is no indication yet that Hamas is prepared to listen.

"There is no dialogue but we are encouraging them to establish a political party and work for elections. That means definitely ending violence," said Nabil Abu Rudeineh, an adviser to PA Chairman Yasser Arafat.

PA-Hamas dialogue stopped after the Ramat Gan bus bombing on July 24, and differences between Hamas and the PA have widened as the signing of Oslo 2

nears, but Rudeineh said "there are many encouraging signs."

One of them was a front-page article with no byline in the *Al-Quds* daily a week ago headlining a call by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the jailed Hamas leader, for Hamas to maintain a dialogue with the Palestinian Authority.

The article, apparently based on some old, general statements by Yassin, reversed a tendency in the newspaper to accentuate the differences between the PA and its opponents.

More than a month ago two senior Hamas activists visited

Yassin, with Israel's permission, but were not quoted in the article.

At the time of their visit Ismail Haniyeh and Khaled Hindi, treasurer of the Islamic University, were talking to the PA and Yassin approved the talks.

Since Hamas took credit for the Ramat Gan bombing the dialogue stopped, according to PA Planning Minister Nabil Shaath.

Arafat closed *Al-Quds* for a day two Saturdays ago for carrying an advertisement by an Islamic group and a wire service story quoting Farouk Kaddoumi, the

JON IMMANUEL

PLO's "foreign minister," both sharply critical of the PA's moral and political character. Arafat complained that the criticism undermined the PA ahead of the signing of Oslo 2.

In another bid to win favorable Hamas comment, on Wednesday the Palestinian Police summoned three pro-Hamas journalists to the central prison in Gaza to interview jailed Hamas spokesman Dr. Mahmoud Zahar. The hope was that he, like Islamic Jihad spokesman Abdullah Shumri who

spent three months in jail before him, would call for dialogue and an alternative to violence.

However, according to Mustafa Sawaf, one of the journalists present, Zahar talked mainly about his prison regimen and hardly mentioned politics.

However, it was the first interview with Zahar since Hamas supporters threatened civil war a month ago when they learned that a police interrogator shaved Zahar's beard, an act considered an insult to Islamic piety.

A senior Hamas source in Gaza said he doubted that any

dialogue was possible based on interviews with Hamas leaders in jail. "First Yassin has to be released," he said. He also thought a political party was not yet feasible.

However, AP reported from Amman that Ibrahim Ghosheh, a Hamas spokesman there, said Hamas would form a party but not one to compete in elections. There was no indication that it would renounce violence.

"The aim of the party is to preserve our influence and protect our cadres and followers in the West Bank and the Gaza

Strip and to allow them to have a say in decision-making," Ghosheh told the Associated Press.

"The main goal of the new party is to reject the Zionist entity as well as all agreements between the PLO and the Zionists and not to participate in Palestinian elections," Ghosheh said.

But he also acknowledged that the peace process had weakened Hamas.

Under the Oslo accord, the intifada "lost momentum and Palestinian cadres who used to sympathize and work with Hamas deserted us," Ghosheh told AP.

Soldiers, border policemen shoot and rob Hebron area man

FIVE soldiers and border policemen shot and lightly wounded a Hebron area man and stole thousands of shekels in cash, gold, and jewels from his home early yesterday morning, police reported.

Two of the border policemen were arrested immediately afterwards, when they returned to their base in Hebron.

The other border policeman and two soldiers were picked up later in Tel Aviv.

All five are doing their mandatory service.

The entire incident is being investigated by the Justice Minis-

BILL HUTMAN

try's Police Investigations Division.

Border Police commander Yisrael Sadan ordered the three border policemen suspended.

Sadan described the incident as "extremely serious."

Police sources said the initiator of the armed robbery was a 19-year-old border policeman, who was already in the process of being suspended because of previous disciplinary problems.

He drove two friends, soldiers serving in the Tel Aviv area, to Hebron, where, at about 3 a.m.,

they picked up two other border policemen at a Border Police base.

The group had information that Hassan Masalmeh, 34, was known to keep cash and valuables at his home in the nearby village of Beit Awah. They broke into Masalmeh's home and dragged him outside.

Then they shot him in the leg and arm, before taking more than NIS 10,000 in cash and valuables.

Masalmeh was treated at a local hospital, and then taken to Mokassed Hospital in Jerusalem, from which he was released later in the day.



Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir (right) speaks to Palestinian delegates yesterday at the women's conference in Beijing. (Reuters)

Namir visits Israeli experimental farm near Beijing

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

LABOR and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir, who traveled to China to attend the largest ever UN Conference on Women opening today, yesterday visited an experimental farm outside Beijing where Israeli experts are training Chinese in soil fertilization and irrigation systems.

The farm, on which the Chi-

nese plan to model several others, is teaching training systems which will eventually provide employment for 80,000 Chinese workers.

The deputy director-general of the Chinese Agriculture Ministry received Namir at the farm and

urged her to speak to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin about raising foreign investments for building more such farms in China. Namir promised she would.

Namir, who is to address the conference plenum on Friday, intends to stress the importance of

joint efforts by Israeli and Palestinian women to promote peace.

Today, Namir is scheduled to meet the head of the Indian delegation to the UN Women's Conference, who is a man, and the Indian minister for women and children, to discuss mutual assistance and human resources development.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Orient House demo

Dozens of students, parents, and teachers demonstrated yesterday morning opposite the protest tent set up by right-wingers near Orient House in Jerusalem. The protesters hung signs in English, Arabic, and Hebrew on the nearby Dar Tifal school, among them "Let us study in peace" and "The settler presence near the school disturbs our studies."

Some 1,200 students, almost all of them girls, attend the school.

Harizat's brother to get GSS info

Abdullah Harizat, the brother of Hamas member Abdel Harizat who died from violent shaking while under interrogation by General Security Service interrogators, will receive information about the cause of death and details about the investigation.

The information is to be made available after the State Attorney's Office agreed to do so at a hearing before the High Court of Justice. Harizat is likely to receive selected parts of the testimony of GSS interrogators responsible for the incident. Harizat is seeking the information to file an appeal of the decision not to try the GSS investigators.

Toddler abandoned in mosque

A two-year-old boy was abandoned yesterday afternoon at the entrance to a Beit Jalla mosque. The mosque imam was the first to see the child and summoned police, who took the child to a Bethlehem hospital.

Alzheimer's center opens

The country's first center for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease was established recently at Sheba Hospital in Tel Hashomer.

Some 50,000 people in the country suffer from the disease which affects about 10 percent of people over age 65 and 40% over 85.

Deri trial resumes in Jerusalem

THE trial of former interior minister Aryeh Deri resumed yesterday in Jerusalem District Court, with Ch. Supt. Shmuel Erez of the National Fraud Squad, who was on the team that investigated the Deri case, taking the stand. Deri's lawyer, Dan Avi-Yitzhak, began questioning Erez and said the investigation had been completely unfair, with Deri not knowing until the end of his interrogation by police what some of the charges against him were.

ברוך דיין אמת
With great sadness
we regret to announce the passing of
ROSY HASFELD-JUNGHOLZ
of Scheveningen, Holland
on Motza'ei Shabbat, September 2 (8 Elul 5755).

The funeral will take place in Holland.

Hanny and Jonathan Cowan
Max Hasfeld
Micha Hasfeld
Daniel, Margalit and Michal Cowan
Shiva at 20 Belgischeplein, Scheveningen, Holland.

The Management and Staff
of The Jerusalem Post
offer sincere condolences to their colleague
Hanny Cowan
on the passing of her mother
ROSY HASFELD-JUNGHOLZ

We sorrowfully announce the passing of our beloved
WOLFGANG ALEXANDER SCHOCKEN
The funeral was held in Cambridge, Mass., on September 1, 1995.
Mourning by
His wife, Ruth
His daughter, Rachel Eshel and Family
His daughter, Ayala Sacharov and Family
The Schocken, Gessner and Travis Families

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our
dear mother and grandmother
LILO LICHTENSTEIN
She bequeathed her body to science
Son: Refael Lichtenstein and Family
Daughter: Gaby Inbar Metrodin and Family, USA

Support goes up for Golan withdrawal

Jerusalem Post Staff

OVER half the public still opposes a Syrian-Israeli peace treaty that would include total withdrawal from the Golan Heights in exchange for security arrangements and full diplomatic ties. But the percentage is dropping compared to previous polls, while the percentage of support for such a treaty is rising.

This emerges from a poll conducted between August 7 and August 17 by Modi'in Ezrahi on behalf of the Begin-Sadat (BESA) Center for Strategic Studies at Bar-Ilan University. The poll surveyed 1,233 adult Jews in face-to-face interviews. The margin of error is 2.9%.

Asked: "Do you support or oppose a proposal for a Syrian-Israeli peace treaty that would involve total Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, in exchange for security arrangements on the Golan and diplomatic relations between the two countries," 54.1% said they opposed it, 30% said they support it, and 15.9% were undecided.

In response to the same question in December, 64.4% opposed it, 23.2% favored it, and 12.4% didn't know. But when respondents were presented with a list of options on the Golan Heights, only 4.2% of respondents favored giving the entire area to Syria; 19.3% favored partial withdrawal; 26.5% wanted very limited withdrawal; and 48.1% wanted Israel to retain full sovereignty.

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our beloved
JOSEPH FLAMENBAUM
Brooklyn, New York

The funeral will take place today, Monday, September 4, at the Eretz Hachaim Cemetery (Shimshon Junction) one and a half hours after the arrival of El Al Flight 008 from New York, due at Ben-Gurion Airport at 4 p.m.

Ruth Flamenbaum
Jerry and Selma Leibowitz
Steve and Drora Leibowitz
Linda and Eli Amar
and the great-grandchildren

OC CENTRAL Command Maj-Gen. Ilan Biran has expressed harsh reservations concerning various security aspects of the impending agreement on the extension of Palestinian self-rule, but is especially indignant about Planning Branch Head Maj-Gen. Uzi Dayan's involvement in formulating the agreement.

The controversy specifically revolves around the complex issue of Hebron, but Biran, according to another major-general, "is profoundly unhappy and perplexed by Maj-Gen. Dayan's acquiescence to Foreign Ministry bureaucrats on security matters which he [Biran] will have to deal with later."

In a meeting 10 days ago in Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's office on the security aspects of the Rainbow-2 army redeployment plan, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said that transferring authority to the Palestinians and providing security for the 400 settlers inside Hebron is viable.

Biran, according to another officer who attended the meeting, muttered something like: "Sure,

he's responsible for the vision and I'm responsible for the rubbish."

Biran accused Dayan of being a central member of a negotiating team about to conclude an untenable agreement in Hebron and an almost unimplementable plan to divide security along the roads between Israel and the Palestinians.

"I can tell you that Biran is all for this agreement and will do as best he can to implement it successfully. But he is being presented with an impossible task and the only place he could say it was Rabin's office," the major-general said.

Regarding Hebron, Biran demanded a bypass road similar to those paved around other major cities in Judea and Samaria, saying that even with it, providing security for the settlers in Hebron would be very difficult.

According to the officer who attended the meeting, Biran said that without separation between

settlers and Palestinians in Hebron, the situation is bound to explode.

"He said: 'If anyone in this room really believes that a bunch of extremist settlers in Tel Rumeida and Beit Romano, intent on disrupting the process and the

implementation of the agreement, will coexist with a population which is already 50 percent Hamas, he is unrealistic and misleading himself and everyone else. The provocations are a daily affair and I, as OC Central Command, will be asked to clean up after a bloodbath," the officer said.



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Mr. Arafat, don't touch Jerusalem,
you will burn your hands!
Ulrich Hartmann

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Tnuva's long-life milk will be tested for additive

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Health Ministry will soon begin testing Tnuva long-life milk to determine whether the company added the anti-foaming agent dimethyl siloxane, something the *Ma'ariv* newspaper claims it did for a year and a half.

Ministry spokeswoman Yifat Ben-Hai said yesterday that results should be available in several days, although the process was "complicated" and delayed by last week's strike of ministry employees.

Ma'ariv, in a long Friday magazine piece and previous news stories, claimed that Tnuva's Rehovot dairy, which manufactures its long-life (amid) milk, has regularly added the chemical to the milk to reduce foaming during processing.

Tnuva responded in statements and expensive advertisements that it used the chemical - which is barred as an additive to milk but commonly added to other foods and medications - to clean equipment, but made sure the silicon compound was removed before production was resumed.

A Tnuva spokeswoman said yesterday that the company had done nothing wrong, but in order to "calm the public down," it had decided to accede to the Consumer Protection Agency's demand to recall its 1% long-life milk from the shelves for the time being. Anyone who wants to return the 1% milk - or Tnuva's 3% long-life milk - may do so and get his money back from the store.

The Tnuva spokeswoman asserted that sales of its long-life milk have been "only marginally affected" by the negative publicity. "We are doing the recall only to assure the public of our credibility."

Ben-Hai said there was "no reason for public panic," adding the ministry was certain that even if the chemical is found in the milk, it is "not carcinogenic."

Tower starts winter war on air fares

HAIM SHAPIRO

TOWER Air yesterday announced a fall price of \$699 round trip to New York and airline sources predicted that prices could go as low as \$499.

The Tower price is valid from October 9 through December 15 for stays of between six days and a month. The round-trip fare to Miami, on the same basis, is \$855, while the price to Los Angeles and San Francisco is \$897.

"During the coming winter we are going to see a tremendous over-capacity of seats on the trans-Atlantic market," El Al spokesman Nachman Klieman said in response to the Tower announcement. While he would not predict how far the prices would drop, he would say that he thought they would go below \$699.

Klieman said El Al is offering competitive prices on its four weekly flights to Newark Airport.

Jaffa man admits to eight thefts

RAINE MARCUS

A JAFFA man, 22, suspected of committing eight apartment burglaries in the Tel Aviv area, was arrested recently after he fell asleep in a stairwell in the north of the city.

Last Thursday afternoon, police received a call that a suspicious man was seen wandering through alleys and gardens on Rehov Reiness. He was arrested after he entered a building where he fell asleep, probably under the influence of drugs, said police.

On comparing his fingerprints with those found at five apartments which had been broken into, police found that they matched. The man also admitted his part in three other burglaries, said police.



Rabbi Reuven Hammer, one of the founders of Conservative Congregation Moresheet Avraham in Jerusalem's Armon Hanatziv neighborhood, dances with the Torah last night at the dedication of the synagogue's new building. Also attending were Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert, former mayor Teddy Kollek, and leaders of the Masorti movement. (Yoav Loeb)

Health Ministry wants to import Filipinas for home geriatric care

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Health Ministry will ask the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry for permission to bring in 200 Filipina caregivers to take care of geriatric patients in their homes instead of admitting them to institutions at nearly twice the cost.

The idea of importing women from the Philippines was raised over the weekend by Health Minister Ephraim Sneh on a radio program.

Last week, in the debate over budget cuts, Sneh had said that he lacked the money to send a single additional chronically ill old person to an institution.

According to ministry estimates, the cost of bringing over a woman from the Philippines to live with a patient at his or her home, plus salary and food, adult

diapers and medications, is some NIS 3,500 a month.

The cost of keeping a patient in a geriatric institution, covered mostly by the government and partially by the family, is about NIS 6,000 monthly.

No Israelis are willing to work for \$500 a month, said ministry spokeswoman Yifat Ben-Hai.

The Filipinas would not be a solution to the "complex geriatric" case, she said, for such cases need intensive medical care as well as someone to look after them.

There are 2,000 elderly people waiting for admission to geriatric institutions.

An additional 600 are expected to join them in the queue before the end of this year.

IAF training to stress basics following recent crashes

Bodinger takes decision after three fatal accidents

ALON PINKAS

OC Air Force Maj.-Gen. Herzl Bodinger has ordered a halt to training in complicated air maneuvers and is demanding that flight training now stress the basics, military sources confirmed.

The decision was made following three fatal accidents this year. In January, two F-16 jets collided in midair over the sea near Palmachim. In July, two F-16 jets collided near Nahariya, and last month an F-15 crashed after flying storks were sucked into its engine.

Both midair collisions were caused by human error, (referred to as "temporary low-quality flying"). In both cases, jets were flying too close to each other and inadvertently crossed flight paths.

The air force also registered three "near accidents" in recent months, which are treated with the same severity as actual accidents.

In his guidelines, Bodinger instructed that complex flight and maneuvers training cease for the time being, and emphasis be put on the basic elements of flight combat, including elementary safety precautions.

A senior air force officer stressed that the new guidelines are temporary and that it has no operational impact.

"It is a natural step taken by air force commanders, squadron or wing commanders occasionally in all western air forces. Sometimes, the rush and enthusiasm to excel leads to over-sophistication, combined with a measure of recklessness, at the expense of the fundamentals of flying. All we are trying to do is put things back in their proper perspective and take a much-needed pause," he said.

The decision means, however, that for the duration, pilots will fly less and the level of training will effectively be lowered.

Three of accused will be state witnesses in stock manipulation case

RAINE MARCUS

THREE of the accused in the Bank Discount stock manipulation case have confessed and are expected to be prosecution witnesses against eight other defendants.

This was stated by a representative of the District Attorney's Office in a pre-trial hearing in Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

Bank Discount trader Yitzhak Cohen and businessmen Teddy Saguy and Arye Adler, who have been charged with bribery, stock manipulation, and breach of trust, will now testify against brokers and dealers Ofer Heldstein, Elmad Ya'acov, David Weinman, Mordechai Merkado, Michael Oron, Rinat Oron, Ephraim Kutchinski, and Ami Heldstein.

The defendants are accused of artificially raising stock prices, raising millions of shekels.

The trials were originally supposed to be held in different courts, but Judge Amnon Strasnov agreed to the district attorney's request to hold all hearings in the same court.

The defendants' lawyers argued that one trial would constitute a conflict of interest.

But Strasnov insisted that their rights would not be damaged. The stock manipulation trial, in which the prosecution is expected to call on 116 witnesses to testify, will be held shortly.

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תנובה

Bomb blasts Paris market

PARIS (AP) — For the third time in as many months, the French capital was hit yesterday with a terrorist bombing that injured four people despite a tight nationwide security alert.

The homemade bomb, hidden in a pressure cooker, exploded under a fruit and vegetable stand of an outdoor market near Place de la Bastille and set several food stalls ablaze.

If the bomb hadn't malfunctioned, as authorities said, the casualties in the busy market could have been more serious.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but suspicion fell on Algerian Muslim fundamentalist extremists who have threatened France for its support of the military-backed government in Algeria.

The extremist Armed Islamic Group is suspected in the two other bombings.

The bomb tomorrow went off shortly before midday at the market on the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, a broad, tree-lined thoroughfare with a center island

where merchants, shoppers and tourists gather every weekend.

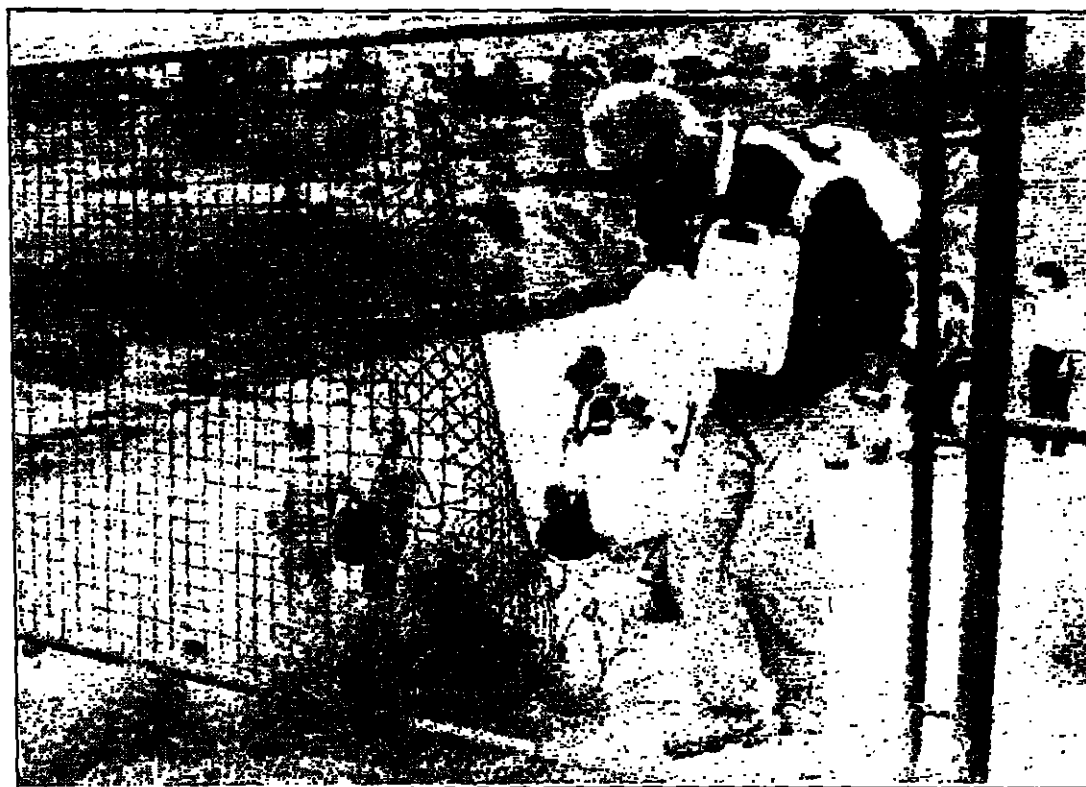
"I turned around and saw a huge fireball that went into the air," said John Hower, an American businessman. "The stall canopies started to burn, and I, like everybody else, started running."

"Then, when we saw the bomb was not that big, we came back to look at it," said Hower, 46, as the market continued to bustle even after the bombing. "One of the merchants put the fire out with a hose."

The four victims, all women, suffered leg and arm injuries as well as superficial burns, hospital officials said.

Interior Minister Jean-Louis Debré, who visited the scene, described the bomb as "an explosive device, apparently powerful," but which "apparently malfunctioned."

Police have mounted a nationwide effort to tighten security and search for suspects since the first bombing in a Paris regional subway train July 25 that killed seven people and injured 84.



A Sarajevo man carries jugs of water he has just siphoned yesterday from a spigot near the Miljacka River while others line up for their turn. Most Sarajevoans have no running water. (AP)

UN sets Serbs deadline, opens Sarajevo road

KURT SCHORK
SARAJEVO

THE United Nations has effectively given Bosnian Serb forces a deadline tonight for complying with demands to lift the siege of Sarajevo.

"A sort of time interval is that tomorrow [today] at about 11 o'clock will be a key point when we assess how far we are getting," UN spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Chris Vernon said.

Asked whether the assessment could be brought forward, Vernon said: "No, we've given them that as a key assessment point from our time scale."

Earlier, NATO and UN spokesmen steadfastly refused to give any time frame for a possible resumption of NATO bombardment of Bosnian Serb targets, saying only it was a "matter of

hours, not days."

NATO air raids stopped at about 6:30 a.m. on Friday.

While the clock ticked, UN forces unilaterally opened a road into besieged Sarajevo, defying the Bosnian Serbs by refusing to ask their permission and forcing the first crack in the Serb stranglehold over Sarajevo.

The so-called "blue route" was opened to let private vehicles in and out of the city across the UN-controlled airport, a United Nations spokesman said.

"The opening of the airport 'blue route' began this afternoon with the Bosnian side able to

move trucks back and forth," said Major Guy Vinet, a UN spokesman in Sarajevo.

A convoy of 11 trucks crossed the airport and entered the city with a UN escort at 5 p.m.

The route takes its name from the UN's trademark blue.

Five European Union monitors initially reported killed last week in the NATO blitz but later shown alive in Bosnian Serb custody were finally released yesterday and crossed into Serbia.

But there was no firm word on the fate of two French pilots who ejected over Serb-held territory when their Mirage fighter-bomber was shot down during the first waves of NATO attacks on Bosnian Serbs on Wednesday. (Reuters)

Simpson strategy: Take the stand?

LOS ANGELES (AP) — With their climactic Mark Fuhrman tape presentation gutted, O.J. Simpson's attorneys now face a number of difficult, last-minute strategy questions, including the Big One: Should Simpson testify for a dramatic finish?

The Simpson camp signaled that it may try to get Superior Court Judge Ito to change his mind about admissibility of the tapes and, failing that, may file a mid-trial appeal.

Defense attorneys also must decide whether to even use the two snippets of the Fuhrman interviews the judge allowed, or

whether to put anti-Fuhrman witnesses on the stand and let the jurors make their own decisions about the ex-detective's personality.

Another tactic, already in motion, is a third attempt to suppress the evidence collected at Simpson's house after Fuhrman and other detectives entered his estate without a warrant.

All this comes in what the defense had hoped would be the final days of its case, capped by a major assault on Fuhrman by pummeling him with his own hateful words. The defense contends Fuhrman is a lying racist

who planted evidence to frame Simpson.

Complicating the situation is the element of time. The defense needs to wrap its case up quickly before the sequestered jury — widely regarded as having the best possible demographics for Simpson — reaches emotional meltdown. The judge said the panel is "going nuts" with boredom and frustration.

Testimony resumes tomorrow with two Fuhrman critics: Kathleen Bell and Andrea Terry, who both claim they heard Fuhrman use racial slurs and deride interracial couples.

Also waiting in the wings is Laura Hart McKinny, the aspiring screenwriter whose interviews with Fuhrman produced the sensational tapes. Although he barred most of the tapes, Ito said McKinny may tell jurors that Fuhrman said "nigger" 41 times. She cannot, however, tell jurors about his boasts of police brutality and evidence-planting.

A key decision by the Simpson camp is whether these witnesses will provide a big enough ending, or whether Simpson himself may have to take the stand to punctuate the case. The official word from the defense is that no decision has been made.

New talks held in Kashmir

SRINAGAR, India (Reuters) — Separatist guerrillas holding four Westerners captive in Kashmir contacted the Indian government yesterday and authorities trying to win the hostages' release held out hope for another round of talks.

"We had contact today and are likely to have contact tomorrow," a spokesman for the government of Jammu and Kashmir state said. "We have not given up hope."

Authorities said they continued to be concerned about the welfare of American Donald Hutchings, German Dirk Hasert and Britons Keith Mangan and Paul Wells, who have spent two months in captivity.

"But hope comes from the fact we are talking," said one official who asked not to be identified. "We want to prolong it. We want to keep them alive."

Asked if the government could

reach a negotiated settlement with Al-Farans militants, the official said: "We haven't ruled out anything."

"You never know whether or not there could be some kind of deal."

Authorities have been in almost daily radio contact with Al-Farans for weeks.

Negotiations intensified after the guerrillas murdered Norwegian Hans Christian Ostroe, who was found beheaded on August 13 in a remote Kashmiri forest.

Near his body was a note from Al-Farans threatening to kill the four other hostages unless the government released 15 jailed militants within two days.

The deadline passed with no apparent harm to the captive tourists.

India has ruled out freeing three jailed Pakistani militants from the Harkat-ul-Ansar movement.

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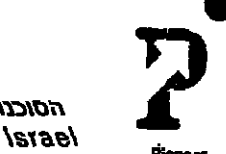
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Hijacker of French plane overpowered

GENEVA (AP) — A hijacker protesting France's decision to resume nuclear testing was overpowered by police yesterday after forcing a Paris-bound jet to land in Geneva.

About 300 passengers and crew left the French Air Inter plane unharmed.

The 33-year-old Spaniard, described as mentally unbalanced, was arrested about 90 minutes after the Airbus 300 landed.

"He was on the point of cracking up," said Jean-Philippe Maitre, chairman of Geneva Airport Authority.

He said the man, whose name was not released, had personal problems and was being examined by psychiatrists.

The hijacker was acting on his own and did not appear to belong to any anti-nuclear movement, said Maitre.

The hijacker handed a letter to

a flight attendant protesting French plans to resume nuclear testing in the Pacific this month and accusing the Spanish government of complicity with the French.

His letter quoted one of the Ten Commandments: "Thou Shalt Not Kill," said Maitre.

The plane left Palma de Mallorca at 11:34 a.m. and was to arrive in Paris at midday, according to Air Inter, the state-owned domestic airline.

He commandeered the plane over Bordeaux and changed direction to Toulouse and then to Lyon before landing at Geneva at 1:20 p.m.

The Spaniard produced a remote control device he said was connected to explosives. Maitre said an initial search of the plane found no explosives. The device turned out to be a portable telephone, he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Karachi violence claims six lives

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — Violence in Karachi claimed at least six more lives yesterday as Pakistan's ethnic Mohajir National Movement (MQM) called for a one-day protest strike in the southern province of Sindh.

The Karachi-based opposition group called for the strike today to protest at what it said was violence against its women activists. The strike call came as MQM and government negotiators held another session of talks aimed at halting violence in Karachi, which is the Sindh capital.

Chechens told: Hand over weapons

GROZNY, Russia (AP) — The Russian military warned Chechen fighters yesterday that all armored vehicles and Grad rocket-launchers must be handed over within a week, the Interfax news agency reported.

The chief of staff for the Chechen rebels, Aslan Maskhadov, was quoted as saying the order came in talks with Col. Andrei Garkusha, deputy commander of Russian Defense Ministry troops.

It wasn't clear if the September 10 deadline set by the Russians was a result of the July 30 military pact signed by officials of the two warring sides. The two main provisions of that agreement — full disarmament by the Chechens and a substantial withdrawal by the Russians — have not happened.

Tight security for trial of Algerians

BRUSSELS (AP) — The trial of 13 suspected supporters of an Algerian Islamic extremist group starts today amid tight security in the Belgian capital.

The defendants include alleged leading members of the Armed Islamic Group, or GIA, which is fighting a violent campaign against the Algerian government.

The 13 were arrested after March 1 police raids in Brussels and three other cities that seized weapons, explosives and false documents.

Among the accused is Ahmed Zaoui, an Algerian suspected of being a leading GIA member. The others include six Algerians, two Belgians, three Moroccans and a Libyan.

Rio Group Summit opens today

QUITO, Ecuador (Reuters) — The heads of state of 13 Latin American nations began arriving yesterday for the 9th Rio Group Summit to discuss an agenda that will emphasize the war on drugs and the fight against poverty.

The presidents of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and Ecuador, along with the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago and the vice president of Brazil will participate in the summit opening today.

JFK Jr. denies engagement reports

NEW YORK (Reuters) — John F. Kennedy Jr., the man dubbed "America's most eligible bachelor," has denied reports he asked his current live-in girlfriend to marry him.

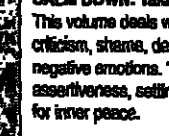
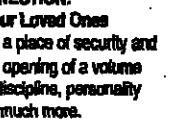
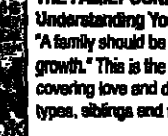
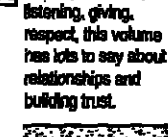
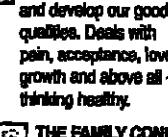
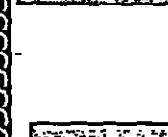
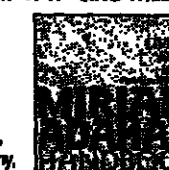
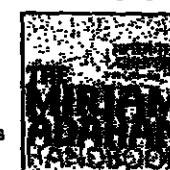
"Once again, John Kennedy seems to be bearing the brunt of a slow news day," said a statement issued to newspapers on Friday by his personal assistant. "The stories circulating regarding an engagement are untrue. He is not engaged."

Friday's front-page article in the *New York Post* reported that the 34-year-old Kennedy had proposed to Caroline Bessette, his live-in girlfriend and Calvin Klein public relations executive.

The *Post* said Kennedy made the proposal to calm Bessette down after she allegedly read a *National Enquirer* story saying he had a sizzling romance with actress Sharon Stone.

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מסכת אבות

IPO exec battles demographic demons

THE Israel Philharmonic Orchestra has a "biological" problem, as chief business officer Avigdor Levin delicately phrases it.

Subscriptions to the IPO were once, like family heirlooms, a jealously guarded treasure to be passed down from generation to generation.

Today, not only is the IPO struggling to compete with a plethora of other orchestras, it is facing the fact that, simply put, its traditional audience is dying.

By bringing a service-oriented philosophy to his job, over his 4 1/2-year tenure, Levin has managed to stabilize the IPO's eroding subscription base.

Pointing by turns to his computer screen and to the sheet of computer printouts on his desk at the Mann Auditorium, Levin, 51, says that when he came on board there were fewer than 28,000 subscribers and the orchestra was losing about 5 percent of them each year.

"I managed to stop that trend," he says. "Now we have about 28,000 subscribers on a

regular basis. But in these four seasons, we got more than 20,000 new subscribers who managed to balance out those who left us, above all, for biological reasons."

The IPO can entertain 33,000 subscribers per year, but Levin does not believe going the limit.

"We cannot afford to reduce the number of subscribers we have. But we must have tickets for sale in the box office so that patrons will be able to taste our musical offerings and then become subscribers."

Of course, there is nothing Levin enjoys more than a sold-out house. However, his major concern is not with those single-ticket buyers who help fill the house, but rather with the subscribers.

"Ninety-five percent of our concern is our subscribers. A subscriber is someone who is loyal to

the orchestra and it is important to make him or her feel they are important to us. I always say our art is music, but our business is service."

Since Levin joined the IPO, he has worked on tightening the relationship between orchestra and subscribers on many levels.

"We want to make the subscribers feel that they are members of our family and part of our daily work. We provide subscribers with many bonuses - from reductions on special concerts' ticket prices and on additional tickets to regular concerts, to a better and faster service at the box office."

But Levin believes more should be done. He initiated a quarterly IPO magazine which is free to subscribers and, in past seasons, he provided subscribers with a cassette featuring highlights of the coming IPO season.

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

This season, subscribers are getting a more impressive bonus: the new Hebrew edition of John Stanley's *Classical Music* - an in-depth history of classical music within a social and historical framework. Each pair of IPO subscribers gets the book for free, while single subscribers who are interested in the book can receive their copy for a mere NIS 35.

"Before the book was out there, people were somewhat skeptical and hesitant. Once we had one copy of the book out, everyone wanted it. It is definitely a great success."

Levin is also particularly proud of the Friday matinee series and the popular 7 p.m. series he initiated.

LEVIN does not believe that the

IPO's role is to educate its audience. As a major champion of "the customer is always right" idea, he says "we play 80% of what the public wants to hear and 20% of what we think the public should hear."

To find out what the public wants, Levin has ordered several subscriber polls.

"It takes time to digest all our polls and questionnaires," he acknowledges. "But what we learn from them definitely shapes the structure of our programs."

Levin notes that the large number of vocal and choral concerts presented by the IPO are a result of audience polls. He is not concerned with the fact that such concerts are obviously much more expensive to produce than a concert with just one soloist.

"We are never concerned with specific concert budgets. We have a season budget and work

with it," he says. "The major aim of the orchestra is the overall richness and variety of programs and the fullest remuneration we can provide our subscribers."

This is also the reason why Levin does not scale single-ticket prices according to popularity or per-concert costs.

"Single tickets are about one-third more expensive than what subscribers pay per concert. But we never exploit the more popular concerts for speculation in ticket prices. I believe in transmitting to the audience that each and every one of our concerts is a special event and that there is not one concert that is better than the other. This is how we build the trust with our audience."

Over his years with the orchestra, Levin has developed a crucial understanding of the audience's musical taste.

"By now I can anticipate in

advance which of the season concerts will be sold out, and actually the exact attendance rate of each and every concert based on programs, soloists and day of the week," he says with pride.

With the orchestra out on a major European festival tour, Levin prefers his office to the limelight of the concert hall. When he travels, it is for learning purposes.

Last winter, for example, he visited colleagues in major American orchestras to learn about their structures and audiences.

It was a most enriching tour, he recalls, and it emphasized Levin's belief that IPO subscribers are indeed a very special breed, in fact, one of a kind.

When the new IPO season - its 60th - opens October 2 with a gala concert featuring soprano Leona Mitchell, Levin will be there in the hall, smiling as always, and thinking of even more new ways to improve the bond between the orchestra and its most precious asset, its subscribers.

This odd couple is oddly affecting

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

CARRINGTON

★★★

Written and directed by Christopher Hampton. Based on the biography *Lyton Strachey* by Michael Holroyd. Hebrew title: *Carrington*. 123 minutes. English dialogue. Hebrew subtitles. Not recommended for children.

Carrington Emma Thompson
Lyton Strachey Jonathan Pryce
Ralph Partridge Steven Waddington
Gerald Brennan Samuel West

In Christopher Hampton's *Carrington*, Emma Thompson walks pigeon-toed and wears her hair in the straight page-boy bob for which the World War I-era English painter Dora Carrington was renowned.

Watching Thompson assume Carrington's awkward posture and rustic dress, a description of her by essayist Gerald Brennan, himself a character in Hampton's film, comes to mind. "She suggested to me," he wrote in a memoir of his years as a Bloomsbury-circle expatriate in Spain, "one of the late-playing angels, the fourth from the left, in Piero della Francesca's *Nativity*."

Whatever other details of the painter's life the movie does or doesn't get right, Thompson captures with fierce precision her character's seraphic qualities, as well as her more earthly leanings. In the movie (and according to Brennan in real life), Dora Carrington appears as a radiant, tortured creature who draws men to her as flies to cream. That is, she draws to her all men but the single man to whom she is utterly devoted and for whom she bears, in her own words, "one of the most self-abasing loves that a person can have."

Lyton Strachey (Jonathan Pryce) is that man. Frail, eloquent, narcissistic, 15 years her senior, and gay, the author of *Eminent Victorians* is not exactly Carrington's type. With the scruffy beard of a Russian patri-

arch, nose-pinching spectacles and the ubiquitous lap blanket he uses to keep away the drafts, the avuncular pacifist is an odd match for the passionate young artist-school graduate.

She's smitten with him nonetheless, and he develops an affection for her, after his own eccentric fashion. The two oddballs set up house together in the countryside and establish a platonic marriage of sorts. Carrington paints all the walls with vibrant murals of the Garden of Eden and other lovers' bowers, then turns herself happily to the task of serving Lyton tea and scones, breakfast and dinner, day and night. She seems thrilled to be his slave.

The best thing about Hampton's movie is its steady refusal to simplify this bizarre and at times humiliating alliance. The connection between Carrington and Strachey, played with delightfully limp-wristed aplomb by Pryce, strikes us at first as genuine but

weird, and it stays that way, growing even weirder as extra lovers, husbands, and mistresses join their household.

Carrington marries a strapping young army officer named Ralph Partridge (Steven Waddington), whom Lyton seems to fancy even more than she does. Ralph's best friend, the same Gerald Brennan (Samuel West), visits and falls in love with Carrington; Lyton takes a university student as a kept boy; Ralph brings his mistress to live with them.

And throughout it all, Carrington remains devoted to Lyton as a dog sticks beside its master. That thoroughly modern mystery - of how a ferociously independent young woman, so vital and free-thinking in all other respects, can prostrate herself before a man who clearly does not desire her - is one Hampton doesn't presume to explain, although he does extend real empathy to Carrington in her anguish.

The first half of the film unfolds in wonderfully understated terms. Scenes melt away instead of ending crisply and Michael Nyman's string music swells to imply a rich range of unspoken feeling. The rolling vistas of southern England are bathed in a luscious golden hue that suggests the way Carrington's sensual faculties have just been thrust wide open.

Although the cinematography by Denis Lenoir and production design by Caroline Amies occasionally mimic (too much for my tastes) the Merchant Ivory picture-postcard approach to gorgeous Georgian settings, Hampton also casts a darker and more complex psychological shadow over the sun-drenched idyll.

Carrington longs for a peaceful domestic life with Lyton, so she strains to surround him in cheerful pinks and bright Giotto blues. This doesn't mean that he caves in. The contrast between the prettiness of their surroundings

and the bleakness of their romantic prospects is extreme and in many ways quite wrenching.

The same careful balance between reticence and spontaneity that lends the earlier part of the film its power, though, becomes a bit confused toward the end. As Carrington grows older, Hampton attempts to pack in as many pivotal days-in-the-life as possible. From then on, the film's form grows diffuse, trapped somewhere between an impressionistic portrait and a broad-brushed melodrama.

This is a problem that often afflicts biographical movies: most people's lives are just too bumpy and roundabout to adapt naturally to the shape of a neat two-hour feature film. With its parade of wild characters and passions, Dora Carrington's life comes closer than many - and as a result, so does the film. Although it is flawed, it's a good one, intense and quirky as Carrington herself.

Dora Carrington (Emma Thompson) weds Ralph Partridge (Steven Waddington), while remaining devoted to Lyton Strachey.



Kibbutz troupe is risky, frisky

HELEN KAYE

LOUD and clear, the Kibbutz Theater Company's (KTC) newest show announces a change of direction.

"KTC belongs to the kibbutz movement, which up to now has supplied its audience and its actors, and its mandate has been to and for the movement," says artistic director Dani Luz, who replaced Orna Sapir last January. "Today the kibbutz movement is in trouble. The kibbutzim are no longer our main audience and we're looking more to the general public."

"We don't have to make a profit, so we seek that special something this theater and no other can do and if we have to go more to artists outside [the kibbutz community] to find the answers we need, we'll do it."

They did, importing Romanian-born actress Dina Bley (Nora) to work with KTC actors Noam Peleg (Max) and Dorit Peres (Anna Livia Plurabelle) in Yoram Falk's post-modern romp temporarily titled *Three Quarters*.

Max has two women in his life, Nora his wife and Anna Livia Plurabelle, his pupil, and the play's events happen in his head as he thinks about what they're thinking.

In a series of verbal pictures at an exhibition, or existential one-liners, the three actors try to get under the skin of theater and each other.

Falk calls his theater the theater of uncertainty, the kind where events and ideas are fluid, unexpected, even risky, and are designed to break through audience complacency.

"The plot is a pretext," says Falk, adding cryptically, "and there's no message because the message is at the end of the play."

"What did I want to say?" muses Max, "who knows?"

It took the sweet-tempered and very shy Falk almost two years to write his comedy, which started life as an adaptation of Nathan Shalom's *The Rosendorf Quartet*. However, disagree-

ments with the author turned Falk's writing into a different path and *Three Quarters* is the result.

Actress Bley, who gave up a job in Venezuela to work with Falk, says of him: "Yoram is one of the few who have left naturalism behind."

"Working with him is fascinating because he examines the work from every aspect, always seeking to find a new language."

KTC liaison Dudu Livni reveals that "in the beginning we worried because no one, including the actors, knew what was happening. Yoram works a lot through improvisation and group work. He knows what he wants, even if no one else does for a long time. Actors have to believe in him or they quit."

Several quit in *The Jewish Opera*, which Falk and KTC made for the Acre Festival in 1991 and it didn't bother the director a bit that the audience left in droves.

His theater is plays such as *Krapp's Last Tape*, which he did at the Haifa Theater, or *Eve of Retirement* at the Simta about a crypto-Nazi and his family.

These are plays that don't seek to comfort or be comfortable.

And that's fine with artistic director Luz because "I want original [and other] material that isn't necessarily or even desirably commercially viable. Our message needs to be artistic, and not ideological."

The emphasis during the coming season is on original works like *She'elot Kibbutz* ("Dumb Questions") by Roy Rasches, which is built around the price of an old sin, and *Catch 44* by Arye Simon.

His play, explains Luz, is a "what if" play and explores what might have happened here had the Yishuv known about the deportations of Hungarian Jews in 1944.

Nonetheless, owns Luz, KTC isn't completely cutting the umbilical cord, and a projected new production of Ionesco's *The Chairs* may have "something to do with the kibbutz."

Israeli, Palestinian playwrights don't beat around the 'Bush'

HELEN KAYE

IT'S a sad irony that the very conflicts *The Jasmine Bush* addresses so honestly, bubble intractable as lava - below its smooth surface.

The *Jasmine Bush*, which had its world premiere at Gerard Behar on Saturday, is the first ever play jointly written by an Israeli and a Palestinian.

They wrote it "to transcend the archetypes and the old mythologies," director Serge Ouaknine says, meaning the old entrenched paranoias which each side has about the other. The sort that start "Palestinians or Israelis always..." and see ill-will and enmity prevalent as air.

And it wasn't like that at all, certainly not between them, say *The Jasmine Bush* authors Aliza Elion-Israeli and Dr. Ali Hussein Odeibo, who also play their alter egos in the play. They got along from the start, and, if there were disagreements, "we talked them through," Odeibo says. "Ali is very strong in his identity and I have an equally strong Jewish identity," says Elion-Israeli, "so we weren't threatened by one another. We could go above politics and talk about human experience and love, which is the longing for peace is all about. We really loved each other and it was like having a love affair."

They aren't, of course. Lovers, that is. Each is happily married.

Elion-Israeli is an actress, co-founder of the Theater Company Jerusalem, which is producing the play along with the Gerard Behar Center. She is also a playwright with several produced plays to her credit. She and her husband, Amnon, have one child.

Odeibo and his wife Elena are childless. He is an anthropologist and a painter, with a solid reputation in both fields. He has published several books and has shown his work worldwide. Until *The Jasmine Bush*, the closest he ever came to working in theater was participating in a theater workshop with Peter Brook in 1979 on "the relations between ritual and drama as mechanisms of cross-cultural understanding."

The two met in 1992 within the framework of a very particular cross-cultural workshop at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem conducted by Dr. Jay Rothman. It was designed to bring together peoples specifically in places where relations between people were, in Rothman's thesis, "impossible."

The aim of *The Jasmine Bush* is to create dialogue where none exists and "we want the play to humanize Arab and Jew for one another," says the authors.

Elion-Israeli adds, "art never created revolutions, but it brings consciousness to another place." They finished the play in December '92 and made the rounds

with it, but no one in the arts establishment - Israeli or Palestinian - would touch it, the authors say, because "there were no peace, talks and the idea of an interrupted Israeli-Palestinian friendship was too far-fetched."

The play within a play deals with two authors, former lovers meeting after a separation of 20 years, who decide to write a play that will bridge the Jewish/Arab divide. It will tell of the reunion of an Israeli, Izak (Odeibo), with the Palestinian friends of his youth, Riad (Lutif Nasser) and his sister Abir (Tikva Mula).

Old and new quarrels flare both reunions, each accuses the other of betrayal, and the tragic finish loudly announces that in these conflicts "all are punished," as the Duke says sadly in *Romeo and Juliet*.

Ouaknine's approach to *The Jasmine Bush* is nonrealistic, and he's added a gritty-voiced Hungarian waitress (Gaby Lev) whose own memories and losses comment on the action like a Greek chorus.

A writer, researcher and theatrical innovator who worked with Jerzy Grotowski in the mid-'60s, Ouaknine lives and teaches in Montreal when he's not directing. He did *Sara - Take One* for TCI in 1993 and worked with Michael Govin's *Gog and Magog*

last year. When he got the first draft, "I understood it was not a political play but a poem transcending ideologies and ideas. Poems speak for all time because they deal with the roots of things."

The Jasmine Bush authors agree that the play is a love poem.

"Politics are an alibi for the human problems that arise between people," says Odeibo. "Politics work themselves into the neuroses of everyday life and so give people the justification to hate."

Despite their shared perceptions, there were script change conflicts between Ouaknine and Odeibo during rehearsal. The conflicts grew so acute and so personal that Odeibo says he nearly quit.

"I feel I was forced into this posture," he says slowly. "Rela-

tions of power, that of conqueror to the conquered, create sensitivity. You become protective of what you have left."

Elion-Israeli and Ouaknine say that Odeibo misinterpreted. She insists that the director/author spats were no more than the usual production rumpus, with which Odeibo is unfamiliar. For his part, the director feels the argument was one of style more than substance, and that he too had to deal with "the extended paranoia of both sides."

In the end though, nobody quit and everybody is happy with the results. It wasn't easy. They knew it wouldn't be, and yet "we thought that by writing the play we'd get above all those problems," Elion-Israeli says wistfully, "but we didn't."

And at her side, Odeibo nods.

Prepare for headbangers ball

SOME dinosaurs never die: heavy metal rockers Iron Maiden make their maiden visit for an appearance at Tel Aviv's Cinerama on September 30.

The British quintet will be promoting *The X Factor* - the 10th album in their 19-year career. Although the band has consistently toured, released records and enjoys a loyal following of headbangers worldwide, they've never recaptured the success of their heyday in the mid-1980s, when the black-leather, shaggy-hair look was in vogue.

Original lead singer Bruce Dickinson left the band in 1993 and has since been replaced by Blaze Bayley. Reports that the band were the prototype for the satirical band in the movie *This Is Spinal Tap* have never been confirmed or denied.

David Brian

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The PA-Hamas talks

THE news that Israel is encouraging talks between the Palestinian Authority and Hamas should surprise no one. True, soon after the Oslo agreement was signed, Israel expressed fierce opposition to the participation of the Islamic groups in the political process. The Islamic hostility for any Arab-Israeli dialogue was so total it seemed futile to expect them to change. But now, after Hamas and Islamic Jihad terrorists have inflicted close to 800 Israeli casualties, including more than 150 fatalities, the government believes that if they renounce terrorism, their joining the Palestinian political process is in Israel's interest.

Indeed, it is reasonable to suppose that if the Hamas becomes a purely political and peaceful opposition to Yasser Arafat's PLO it will be relatively harmless, and that its participation in the coming elections for the Palestinian Council is a welcome democratic development. This is why the government has facilitated meetings between jailed Hamas leader Sheikh Yassin and two top Hamas officials, Ismail Haniyeh and Khaled Hindil, who have been negotiating with the PA.

According to Hisham Abdel Razek, the PA's coordinator of relations with Hamas, Yassin has declared his support for any agreement that will eliminate friction between the PA and Hamas. But Razek last night denied an Israeli Radio report that Yassin has also called for the cessation of violence against Israel.

It would be wise, then, not to assume that agreements between the PLO and Hamas mean the cessation of terrorism. The prevailing impression about the relationship of the two organizations is manifestly wrong. They are not pulling in opposite directions, but playing different roles. And they have already reached an agreement under which Hamas would refrain from terrorist attacks in areas under PA control as well from claiming responsibility for attacks

against Israelis elsewhere until the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Judea and Samaria is completed. (The suicide bombings of the buses in Ramat Gan and Jerusalem remained unclaimed until Israel uncovered the Hamas unit responsible for them.)

In return, Arafat has been lionizing Yassin, glorifying the Hamas "martyrs," and demanding the release of all Hamas prisoners from Israeli jails. More concretely, he has been helping Hamas with money. Last week he gave \$20,000 to the "Young Moslems Association," a Hamas "political arm" institution in Hebron headed by Talal Sidar. The funds were transferred through the PA's sports agency.

And while the international and Israeli press trumpet every announcement of the capture of would-be Hamas suicide bombers by the Palestinian Police, the fact is that only a few Hamas leaders who may pose a political threat to Arafat have been arrested in Gaza, while two wanted terrorists who found shelter in Jericho have been sentenced to prison to protect them from Israeli extradition demands.

Arafat obviously wants terrorism to be limited. He realizes that terrorist acts serve to delay an Israeli withdrawal. He is also worried that the continuation of such acts may cause a Labor defeat in next year's election. But it is doubtful that he will be able to convince the Islamic leaders of the wisdom of suspending terrorist operations.

Yesterday Health Minister Ephraim Sneh, former head of the civil administration in Judea and Samaria, said the Hamas "military wing" will probably continue with its terrorist operations. And the Hamas spokesman in Amman, Ibrahim Ghosheh, said Hamas will continue to oppose all accords between Israel and the PLO and refuse to participate in Palestinian elections. Clearly, hopes for the pacification of Hamas are premature.

Women in action

THIS may be news to China's Jurassic leaders, but times have changed. In the good old days, an international conference in a communist capital meant a gathering of the faithful - Third World stalwarts, non-aligned nonentities, UN lapdogs, sycophantic followers of anti-imperialist, anti-everything movements. This week, the Chinese have discovered to their dismay that the 24,000 women they assumed were coming to pay homage at the shrines of solidarity have turned their dreams of tidiness into a nightmare of Nineties reality.

The lapdog has had its day - this is the day of the laptop. While the Chinese were cleansing the capital of awkward human dross like beggars, drunks and dissidents, the enterprising organizers of the UN women's conference had dispatched teams of computer-carrying delegates to E-mail their way across the trans-Siberian railway into Beijing. They flooded the Internet with minute-by-minute discussions on the issues they wished to address, without reference to the turgid, sanitized press kits produced by the people's bureaucracy.

For the Chinese, the vision of smiling, compliant women praising the achievements of their hosts has quickly faded into a refreshing shambles which is gaining the conference vast international media coverage. Disabled women have demonstrated over the lack of facilities for them. Tibetan women have protested the occupation of their country, anti-nuclear protesters have defied the security goons, the non-government conference delegates threatened a total shutdown. The Chinese security apparatus, running in circles to seize newspapers and banners, to block streets and disband unauthorized gath-

erings, has ended up just looking silly rather than sinister.

When it introduced economic reforms, China quickly discovered that free-market economics is an untidy affair that cannot easily be straight-jacketed. Its leaders are learning this week that democracy is an even more untidy beast to invite into the living room. Like a lone voice in the wilderness, the Xinhua news agency continued raging against the tide yesterday - "the government cannot allow any acts violating China's laws and infringing upon China's sovereignty, or attempts to use the forum to split the country."

If the leadership could pause to think for a moment, it would realize that there are no motions on the conference agenda for breaking laws, overthrowing the government or dismembering China. All the delegates are demanding the rights of a major international conference as spelled out by the charter of the UN, which is sponsoring it - free speech, free assembly, freedom to publish its media information.

Some women are complaining that the furor over the ludicrous Chinese efforts to put the conference on neat communist tracks is detracting from the issues they are in Beijing to discuss. They should not be dismayed. Their spirited defiance of the authorities is a major service to the women and men of China, an important lesson in democracy they have never seen before. The 74-year-old women's rights heroine Betty Friedan yesterday urged the delegates to continue their defiance: "Don't kid yourself - things do come out of these conferences. This is a world community of women concerned with the larger community."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SALT OF THE EARTH

Sir, - I would like to express my unreserved and total admiration for my fellow-countrymen, the extremely courageous, highly motivated and most beloved settlers. I hold them in the highest esteem, as do at least 50 percent of our population. From whatever origin the settlers are, if they speak with a French, Israeli, Russian, German, Yemenite, Polish, Iraqi or (heaven forbid) Anglo-Saxon accent, which for some obscure reason irks our leaders so much, they are all one of us.

Now, on top of all the hardships they endure, the settlers have to put up passive resistance to our very own Israeli soldiers, who are mostly no more than schoolboys and are mostly acting against their better judgment. The settlers have to endure the humiliation of being vilified and demonized by our own democratically elected leaders who were the ones who sent them in the first place to settle our very own land.

Our brave pioneers are the salt of the earth.

RUTH LEIBOVITZ

Ramat Gan.

MASSACRE

Sir, - I feel compelled to express my disappointment at the article "Taba talks evolve new strategy: No evacuations" (August 18). In the article, your reporter Steve Rodan refers to the actions of Baruch Goldstein as "mowed down 29 Moslems" and the "Hebron massacre." Later in the same article, Rodan cannot bring himself to use the word massacre when referring to what he calls "the elimination of the Jewish community in 1929, when 67 Jews were killed and their property later seized by Arabs."

Unfortunately, Rodan is not the only journalist who cannot quite bring himself to use the term massacre when referring to the murder of Jews.

C.C. MORRIS

Jerusalem (Ada, Oklahoma).

LACK OF RESPECT

Sir, - Radio 2 should have shown a little respect when reporting the bus bombing in Ramat Eshkol the day it occurred. We don't need music in between the statistics of the dead and wounded. We need Psalms!

Mrs. S. LYONS

Jerusalem.

VIOLENCE

Sir, - The result of violence is always more violence. The result of Palestinian violence against Israelis is violence against Palestinians of one sort or another, and the reverse is also true. There is, however, one difference. Israelis are more able to stop the cycle of violence in their own camp than among the Palestinians. In particular, the failure to investigate acts of violence by armed Israeli military personnel against unarmed Palestinian civilians leads directly to the rage and frustration among Palestinians that generates suicide bombers.

One example: the killing of three Palestinians by the Israeli army on June 25 in Nabulus during a non-violent demonstration. On Israeli TV it looked like the usual firing of the army against stone-throwing demonstrators. At the time I happened to be in Nabulus on a professional visit, and I know that the army shot into a non-violent crowd of citizens. Later I saw it to be so on foreign television. After the shooting by the army, the stones began to fly.

DR. STEPHEN FULDER

Western Galilee.



Rise of Jewish cannibals

REMEMBER long ago - say, as far back as two years - when with barely disguised glee we used to talk about the Arabs turning on each other if they ever made peace with Israel? Without hatred of Israel as a unifying force, the Arab world could be expected to disintegrate as old rivalries provoked new conflicts.

And the Palestinians? Given autonomy, they would engage in a civil war.

So what has the peace process wrought? Most of the Arab states are getting along better than they ever have. It would be an overstatement to say the PLO has complete control over its rivals, but the prospects of the anticipated inter-ethnic bloodbath seem unlikely in the near future. Meanwhile, the Jews are responding to the mostly positive shifts in the region by moving toward anarchy.

Israel's democracy has always had a rough-and-tumble quality to it that occasionally turned unseemly, such as politicians calling each other Nazis. Things have grown much worse in the last year.

Yitzhak Rabin, a respected soldier and defense minister, is regularly called a traitor, and accused of ignorance of Israel's security needs. Certain rabbis issue edicts that Jews in the army should disobey orders. Civil disobedience by settlers teeters on the brink of open rebellion against the state. Citizens heap scorn (and sometimes more) on officials, and get into confrontations with the police.

This is a light unto the nations? A civilized democracy? The culmination of the Zionist dream?

MITCHELL G. BARD

THE INSANITY has spilled over to the US. A few months ago, a minister of the Israeli government, albeit a controversial one, was physically attacked by an American Jew. Pro-Israel organizations are picketing the Israeli embassy in Washington. Armchair quarter-backs attempt to call plays affect-

ing Israeli security from their Lazy-Boys 10,000 km. away. The zealots can rationalize that their actions are only a response to the outrages of terrorists, but that is disingenuous. Much of the behavior has no direct relationship to Arab extremists, rather, it reflects contempt for the democratic process.

The attitude is typified by right-wing American Jews who have adopted the position that it's okay to attack the Israeli government publicly as long as their criticism is justified - a determination they alone are qualified to make.

Some Israelis are impatient with a system that will not allow them to alter the course of the elected government. They will have an opportunity a year from now to "throw the rascals out." But Rabin is creating "facts on the ground," they whine. Where have I heard that complaint before?

The writer is a foreign policy analyst in Washington, D.C. and author of *The Water's Edge and Beyond: Defining the Limits to Domestic Influence on US Middle East Policy*.

Zionism still has a role

HARRY Z. HURWITZ

or TV news.

Is it impossible to learn Hebrew today, with so many wonderful methods developed for teaching children, young adults, and even seniors? It would be a legitimate goal of Zionism to raise a new generation of Hebrew-speaking Jews worldwide.

Workers: Following the tragic events of the past year, in which more than 150 of our people were killed in brutal acts of terrorism, the government sealed off the territories in order to prevent Arab workers entering the country. After a time the restrictions were relaxed, and the workers returned. In the interim, the government had decided to import foreign workers to reduce the dependence on the Arab work force.

This is an understandable and legitimate decision, but it has many serious ideological and social undertones. There are 60,000 workers in Israel, from Thailand, Romania, Turkey and elsewhere.

Prime Minister Rabin has said: "There is no need for shame because we must import foreign labor. I prefer to have workers from Thailand here, instead of Arab knifing innocent passers-by in sovereign Israel."

Is this the only alternative? Is it not shameful that the Jewish state in its peak development period has

to rely on foreigners to build the country? Are there no young people among the six million North American Jews and two million Jews in the former Soviet Union, and one million Jews in Europe and the communities of South Africa and Australia and other far-off places who could be attracted to come and build the land?

I am sure there are many thousands of young Jewish artisans, plumbers and builders throughout the Diaspora.

It should be one of the main tasks of the Zionist Movement to find them, recruit them, train them and prepare them, as was done in the earlier days of pioneering, when the goal was "building the land, and being rebuilt."

Walking recently past a residential building in the last stages of construction, I saw three young men ending their working day. I stopped, and we got into an animated discussion. One told me he came from New Jersey. He was a plasterer. Another, an electrician, came from Manchester. The third, Orthodox, with long peyot, was from Johannesburg.

Why are you doing this work? I asked. All three enjoyed working with their hands, they said. They enjoyed building. One had started in that field before his aliyah; the others had come to it in Israel. Would more young Jews enter this field? Yes, they responded, providing the pay was right.

The Zionist Organization should train and subsidize young Jewish workers to build the country in this important period of its development.

The writer was adviser on the Diaspora to prime ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir.

Losing streak

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

FOR the first time in years, I am inclined to agree with a right-wing sticker, and with the use the right wing so generously makes of the term "the people."

The sticker proclaims: "The people will decide."

Yes, they will indeed decide. In just over a year's time, we'll be having elections. And if the extreme right continues following the course its leaders have charted, it is likely to bring about another defeat for the right-wing bloc, despite the indications of the opinion polls over the last year.

There is no doubt that the extreme right possesses a good deal of ideological zeal, and many fiery orators. What it lacks, however, is a basic understanding of what wins and loses elections in this country.

The extreme right can take votes away from the mainstream right, just as the extreme left can take votes away from the mainstream left. But this doesn't change the political balance in the country.

What can tip the scales in one direction or the other is the success of the mainstream right or the mainstream left in attracting one or two hundred thousand voters in the center.

THESE CENTRIST voters are neither Greater Israel enthusiasts nor members of the Yasser Arafat fan club.

The last time most of them paid a visit to the territories outside reserve duty was before the outbreak of the intifada at the end of 1987. And no one ever saw them at a Peace Now demonstration. More frequently than not, they vote against a party, rather than for one.

This bloc of voters might well decide to vote for the Likud or Tsomet come election time - es-

If the right-wing extremists aren't reined in, the Likud will find itself back in opposition

pecially if the Palestinian rejectionists continue carrying out suicide attacks on Israeli civilians after the Oslo 2 agreement is signed.

However, anyone who thinks that disrupting people's lives by blocking highways and trying to paralyze the economy (as some right-wing leaders are threatening to try to do), is sadly mistaken.

The same goes for settling barren hills around existing settlements in the territories; vandalizing Arab property; calling Jewish policemen (many of whom are themselves right-wingers) Nazis, and pool-pooling the democratic system. Then there's calling the country's democratically elected leaders traitors, and threatening to put them on trial for treason "once we return to power."

None of this will help convince floating voters that Benjamin Netanyahu is their man. Quite the opposite.

The extremists' main achievement is to provide the left with a good deal of propaganda material in the lead-up to elections - and Netanyahu's silence in the face of the raging madness isn't winning him any points, either. If anyone is saving the right's honor by clearly distinguishing between the real issue dividing right and left and anti-democratic declarations by those who claim to express the will of "the people" (at the same time admitting that democracy isn't a value they raise their own children to respect), it isn't the Likud leader.

Mr. Dan Meridor and Ze'ev Binyamin Begin are among the very few facing up to the fanatics in their own political camp.

"Zo lo ariz" (this is not my land), declared Begin in reaction to the activities of the Ze'orim (this is our land) movement - and he certainly didn't mean that Eretz Yisrael isn't his land.

Both Meridor and Begin are not only sincere upholders of the democratic system in this country, but worried Likudniks who understand that if the mainstream right doesn't disclaim the course charted by the extremists, the people will decide to leave the Likud where it is today - in the opposition.

The writer is a political scientist.

הקדמת האל

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Amnesia



Ethnic Cleansing Didn't Start in Bosnia

The U.S. didn't write the entire book on ethnic cleansing, just some of its most stunning chapters: Blackfoot Indians in the early 1900's.

Edward S. Curtis

By KENNETH C. DAVIS
LAST Monday's deadly attack on a Sarajevo market finally did the trick. After years of "to bomb or not to bomb?" fretting, the United States and its NATO allies crossed the threshold into large-scale involvement in the Balkan war. This new phase will probably fan American domestic debate over whether, how and how much to be involved.

Curiously, both sides of the debate have something in common: a posture of moral superiority. One side, aghast at the war's frequent episodes of "ethnic cleansing,"

Kenneth C. Davis is the author of "Don't Know Much About History: Everything You Need to Know About American History but Never Learned," and the forthcoming "Don't Know Much About the Civil War."

rape and massacre, insists something must be done, while the other, equally aghast, tends to dismiss the war as another of the world's nasty conflicts, outside the realm of vital American interests and thus better left to others.

Virtually absent from the discussion is any acknowledgment that when it comes to the sorts of horrors now defining the Balkan conflict, Americans have been there and done that, in a manner of speaking. To put it bluntly: The United States may not have written the book on ethnic cleansing, but it certainly provided several of its most stunning chapters — particularly in its treatment of the American Indian in the transcontinental drive for territory justified under the quasi-religious notion of "manifest destiny."

Why do we tend to forget? There's no big surprise: Americans, as de Tocqueville long ago recognized, are a future-oriented people with a short historical memory.

And the accepted, widely taught versions of history, are written by the victors, presented in schools as sanitized costume pageantry. This is especially true when the victory is as total as that of America's forefathers over the American Indians, who were nearly "cleansed" from an entire continent — an outcome the likes of which Bosnia's Serbs can only dream.

Why the West intervened now in Bosnia. Page 6.

So as American children go off to school with their "Pocahontas" lunch boxes and the United States takes the dominant role in both military and diplomatic efforts to end the Balkan conflict, the historical ironies are rich. Would better remembering their own past change Americans' willingness (grudging at best) to intervene? Perhaps not. But it would certainly change

their detached way of thinking about the conflict.

The facts of American history, in any case, are hardly in dispute. When the cleansing of the Americas began, Columbus was at the helm. His approach to the people he misnamed "Indians" was more about forced labor than genocide. Desperate to show Queen Isabella a positive balance sheet, he pressed the natives into mines and fieldwork. Smallpox, inhuman labor conditions and malnutrition did the dirty work.

The colonists of Virginia and Massachusetts elevated New World ethnic cleansing to a murderous crusade. The paradox is that these settlers were biting the hands that fed them. When the London gentlemen arrived in the future Jamestown in 1607, disease and starvation nearly wiped them out. Only the interventions of neighboring Indians kept them alive. But a few

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America's unions lapse into life, again.

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When losing your job can be good for you.

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Hate becomes a foil for racism

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As a new season approaches, a paean in pictures to summertime past.

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Glad to See Them

Why Not Unconcealed Guns?

By SAM HOWE VERHOVEK

IN a move that Gov. George W. Bush declared would make his state "a better and safer place to live," Texas last week overturned a 125-year-old law that banned its private citizens from carrying guns. A new law will allow any adult Texan without a history of mental illness or felony convictions to secure a permit to wear a concealed weapon.

Texas thus becomes the ninth state in the past two years and the 28th overall to make carrying concealed weapons a basic right of the citizenry. But with the surge in these new laws, many a result of increasing fears of crime and Republican takeovers of state legislatures, one question has been strangely absent from the often emotional debate over their passage: Just why should the weapons be concealed?

It is a question that genuinely seems to take many of the laws' proponents aback. "We want to maintain some modicum of social decorum here," said Ron Wilson, a state representative from Houston who was a chief sponsor of the new Texas law. "It never was my purpose to have folks running around intimidating one another with an open weapon. We are operating in what we like to call a civilized society."

Reversal

But the curious fact is that in allowing people to carry around guns in fanny packs and hidden holsters, but not display them openly, American society has almost completely reversed the norms of both gun law and gun etiquette that prevailed for much of the nation's history.

Guns used to be not only openly displayed, but viewed almost benignly — perhaps the most famous gun in the West, after all, was dubbed the Colt Peace-maker. In the 19th Century, the right to wear a gun in a holster was widespread. On the other hand, many states had strong prohibitions against concealed weapons, which basically arose from the societal belief that only a miscreant or a coward bent on sneaking up on someone would have reason to carry a hidden gun.

Today, of course, with guns killing more than 100 Americans a day in real life and wreaking almost unfathomable violence on screen, simply the sight of a gun puts many people on edge. (Hunting rifles and police revolvers are possible exceptions.) And so, even

as society is becoming more permissive on carrying guns, it literally doesn't want people to have to face that fact.

"For a significant minority of the population, guns are a frightening, awful, immoral thing and looking at them is simply very disturbing," said David B. Kopel, research director for the Independence Institute, a non-partisan research group in Golden, Colo. "That we have concealed-carry laws is a reflection of some deference to their sensibilities." Mr. Kopel, the author of a study of right-to-carry legislation, likened this approach to guns to the approach to legal pornography, which is not openly displayed in stores.

So perhaps the new gun laws are being driven by a popular sense of aesthetics, or, as others suggest, only by a sense of fashion. "In modern society a gun doesn't go with the attire," said Stephen Hallbrook, a Virginia attorney who is the author of a litigation manual on gun laws. "You don't wear a cowboy hat with a gun on your hip. You wear a business suit or a lady wears a dress, and you're not going to strap a six-shooter around that."

But just whether the concealed-carry approach is logical is an entirely different question. For one thing, if, as many proponents contend, allowing people to carry guns is a deterrent to crime, what is the point of keeping the guns hidden? Wouldn't an openly displayed gun be a far more powerful deterrent?

At the moment of a perceived criminal assault, a gun could of course be drawn in a last-minute bid to defuse the situation. Bob Ross, an Arizona man who testified in favor of the Texas law, described an encounter with young men armed with aluminum baseball bats outside his neighborhood video store. As the toughs approached, Mr. Ross said, he drew his gun from a shoulder holster inside his coat.

"Fortunately for me and for them," he told Texas lawmakers, "they jumped back 10 feet and I convinced them it was a good night for them to go home." Still, if Mr. Ross had had a gun on his hip, the episode might never have escalated to the brink of confrontation.

The Deterrence Factor

As it turns out, there is a serious debate over whether open or concealed weapons are the greater deterrent. "Open versus concealed is really a trade-off of one kind of deterrence for another," says Mr. Kopel. "A guy carrying a gun, certainly that is a really powerful specific deterrence. On the other hand, if you have 2 percent of the population carrying a gun and



Mark Graham for The New York Times

On sale in Dallas: a purse to conceal a handgun.

nobody knows who the 2 percent is, you may have a broader general deterrent effect."

Many argue the debate is frighteningly beside the point. "The issue is not whether people are carrying concealed or unconcealed," said Richard M. Aborn, president of Handgun Control Inc. "It's that they're carrying them at all. More guns means more death."

Surprisingly, while many police officials staunchly oppose more guns on the streets, some openly wonder whether open-carry legislation would be the lesser of two evils. "If we had the exact same kind of licensing requirements either way but the law said you had to carry it openly, I think we actually would be more in favor of that," said Kenneth R. Yarbrough, president of the Texas Police Chiefs Association, which lobbied against the new Texas law. "Then at least we would know immediately, visually, by sight, that a person was carrying a weapon. But I don't know that our society would be willing to accept that kind of a law."

One oddity is that a few states with strong prohibitions against concealed weapons never got around, technically, to banning the open carrying of them.

"Basically, you can't walk around with a gun in your pocket, on the other hand you can walk around with a gun in your hand," says Kay Roybal, a spokeswoman for the New Mexico Attorney General. But

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The Nation

You're Fired! (But Your Stock Is Way Up)

By FLOYD NORRIS

NOTHING succeeds like unemployment, at least when it comes to stock prices.

Chemical Bank and Chase Manhattan Bank got together last week and decided that they would slash employment by 12,000 people, leaving them with 63,000 employees.

That news, of 16 percent fewer workers, sent the value of the two bank stocks up 11 percent. Put those figures on a graph, draw a line, and the implication is obvious: Each canned worker increases the combined market value of the two banks' shares by about \$216,000. If the banks got rid of all their workers, their share prices would go up another 53 percent.

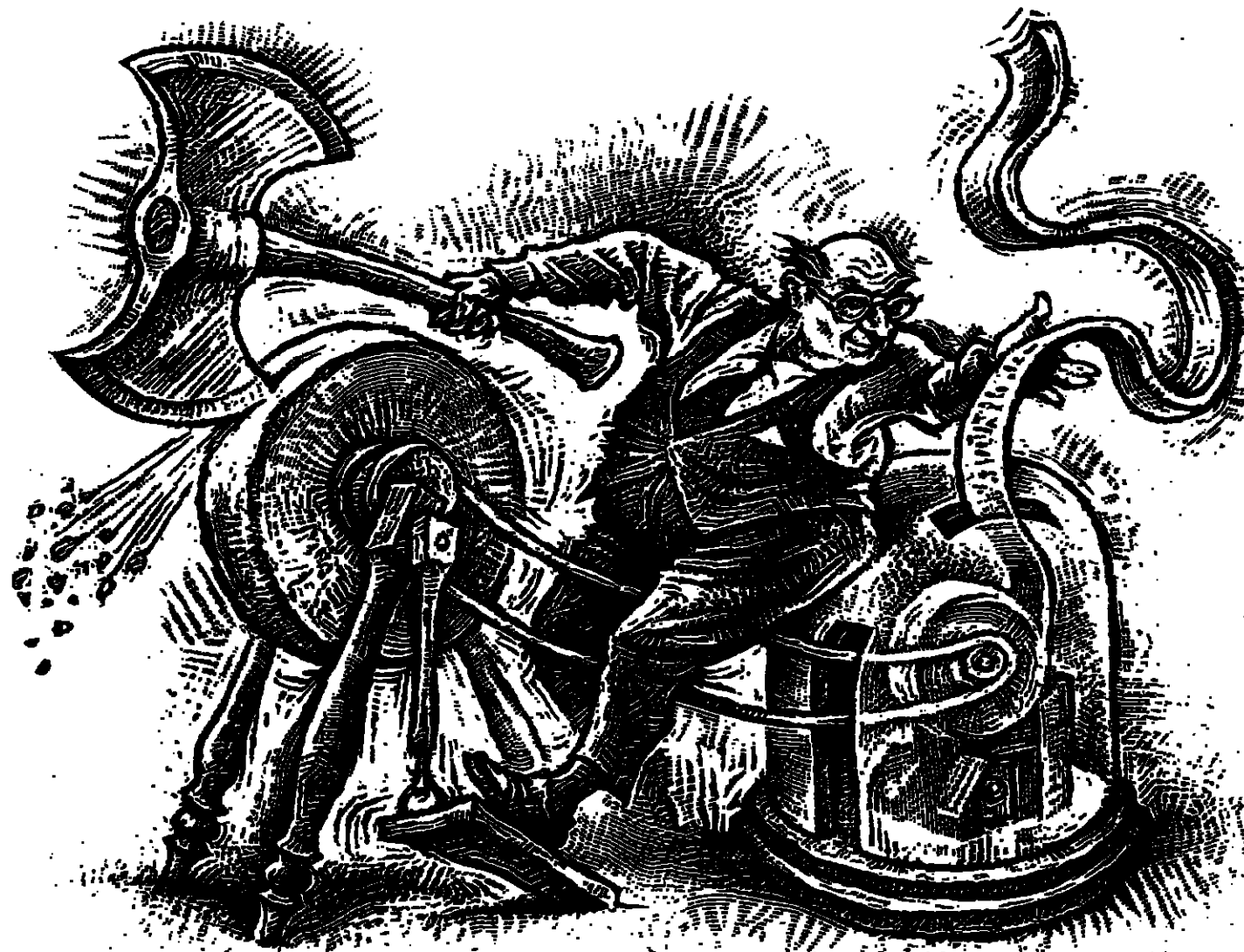
That is absurd, of course. Somebody has to be around to put cash in the ATM machines. And, besides, there were plenty of other reasons for Wall Street to love the

Just think. If the banks got rid of all their workers, their share prices would go up another 53 percent.

Chemical-Chase deal, not least among them the expectation — denied by the banks — that the increased market power would enable the bank to charge higher fees for some services.

Still, firing workers remains popular among investors. Wall Street is quite happy to believe that almost any big company can make more money by firing people.

Times Mirror stock, for example, is up 69 percent since Mark Wiles was hired away from General Mills to become president and chief executive of the media company, while the overall stock market, as measured by the Standard & Poor's 500, is up just 10 percent. Mr. Wiles' principal contribution since then has been close down one money-losing newspaper — New York Newsday —



All those fired people are consumers, and they are probably going to buy less if their incomes vanish.

do best when economic growth is far from robust. Last year, 1994, was the market's worst year since 1990, but it was the economy's best year, as measured by job growth, since 1984. Growth is much slower this year, and stocks are up a lot more. As it happens, 1994 was also a poor year for the stock market, even as it was a great year for jobs and economic growth.

"There is competition for capital between the real economy and the financial economy," says David Shulman, the chief equity strategist at Salomon Brothers. The real economy includes everything from new machinery and new manufacturing plants to new homes, but it does not include the financial markets. So when the real economy slows down — when people aren't shelling out money to buy things — the money thus freed up can slosh over into the financial economy, driving up prices for stocks and bonds.

This is not really a new phenomenon. In the 1920's, to recall one painful example, economic growth had slowed, and parts of the country had run into economic problems, long before the stock market peaked in 1929. Some people figured there was no need to build a new plant when you could get rich a lot faster by simply speculating in stocks.

There is, of course, a fine line there. Investors do not want a recession, let alone a depression, and if it was widely believed that one was coming, the stock market probably would suffer.

But slow growth, with the expectation of faster growth someday, seems to be just what Wall Street wants. So for now, at least, there is no quicker way to get your stock price up than to announce plans to fire a lot of workers.

Phil Foster

and to cut back employment at other newspapers.

All this seems reasonable, to some extent. Wall Street loves higher profits, and they can come in one of two ways. It's nice if a company can manage to sell more of whatever it makes, or sell it for higher prices. But almost every company is constantly trying to do that, and it is not easy for a chief

executive to order an increase in revenues. It is a lot easier to command a reduction in costs, by slashing the payroll.

It even works in high technology companies. Stratus Computer said last week that it will get rid of 500 workers, or 18 percent of its workforce. The stock of Stratus, which makes computers that are supposed to never crash, rose 9 percent.

One might think that if too many companies do that, it would be bad for the overall economy, and thus for the stock market. After all, all those fired people are consumers, and they probably are going to buy less if their incomes vanish. But the economy has created enough jobs to offset that effect, at least until now.

In fact, the overall stock market seems to

Life After Kirkland

Their Eyes on Labor's Shrinking Prize

By PETER T. KILBORN

LABOR is back in Labor Day. Two Irish-Americans, both balding and born in the Bronx, both veteran colleagues of New York's labor wars, are out on the hustings, leafletting and glad-handing, and this weekend, they're all over the airwaves.

John J. Sweeney, 61, and Thomas R. Donahue, 67, are dueling for the presidency of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., and they are making quite a spectacle for an institution that normally abhors disclosure of internal dissent. Since its formation 40 years ago, its presidents always ran unopposed and were elected by acclamation.

"What we have for the first time in my professional lifetime of 25 years," said Richard W. Hurd, director of labor studies at Cornell University, "is a real open debate about the role of unions. It means that the defenders of the status quo no longer control the labor movement."

Loyal Lieutenant

Not that unions wanted this. The last president brought it on, inadvertently. Lane Kirkland, 73 years old and president for 16 years, had intended to run for another two years. But Mr. Kirkland had become a symbol and, to his detractors, an agent, of labor's decline. Presidents of 11 of the federation's 80 member unions, including the richest and biggest, urged Mr. Donahue, Mr. Kirkland's loyal lieutenant throughout the 16 years as secretary-treasurer, to take him on.

When Mr. Donahue demurred, the mutineers promised another challenger, and Mr. Kirkland gave up, retiring in August. Mr. Donahue was elected to fill out the last months of Mr. Kirkland's term and jumped into the campaign for the Oct. 26 election.

But by then the mutineers had massed behind Mr. Sweeney, whose big Service Employees International Union is one of few that have managed to prosper and grow throughout the labor movement's decline.

Both combatants say they hope the campaign might stir interest in the artifact that in the era of Samuel Gompers, Walter Reuther and John L. Lewis was known as Big Labor.

After decades of withering decline that unions blamed on Republican lawmakers and anti-union businesses, the unions are allowing that they brought a lot of their misery upon themselves.

Many need look no farther than their own members, like those in Decatur, Ill., America's most strike-bound city. The auto workers are striking the Caterpillar plant, the rubber workers are striking the Bridgestone-Firestone tire plant, and the paper workers have been locked out of the A.E. Staley corn sweetener plant. Many have been out for more than two years.

Many of labor's hardest-won rights — to reclaim a job after a strike, to a 40-hour, five-day week, to company-paid health benefits, even to a living wage — are in jeopardy there. And management victories there would surely reinforce management everywhere. But strikers complain that members of nonstriking unions are crossing picket lines to help management keep managing.

They complain, too, that they're running out of money. David Watts, leader of the Staley workers, whose union is among the poorest, says each worker is collecting only \$60 a week in strike benefits. He says they lost their health benefits days after the lockout began.

"We need maximum help right now," Mr. Watts



The challenger: John J. Sweeney.

says. "I am disgruntled by the bureaucracy of the A.F.L.-C.I.O."

Unions these days fight just to hold onto what they've got. The great workplace gains of the last 100 years have been under assault since the 1960's, and with a vengeance since the start of the 1980's. "If you're not

The A.F.L.-C.I.O., which never liked dissent, has an actual election campaign.

making dust," said Ron Carey, the former Long Island UPS driver who is president of the Teamsters. "You're eating it."

In other times like these, unions made dust. Industry is swimming in profits. In a new report, the pro-union Economic Policy Institute says that corporate profits last year were the highest in 25 years and are looking even fatter this year. But the institute reports that the median wage of men has fallen one percent a year for the last six, and that women's wages have begun to slip, too.



The loyalist: Thomas R. Donahue.

So where do the profits go? The institute says more and more are going to industry's stockholders. Stephen Roach, an economist at Morgan Stanley in New York, says that a lot are going into investment in industry to make it more efficient, and that wage increases should soon follow. Business Week magazine says more are going to management. It says company chief executives now earn 53 times as much as a factory worker. In 1980 they earned 42 times as much.

To make matters worse, according to a study by Claudia Goldin, an economist at Harvard, the gap between the best paid workers and the worst, which unions helped close, "has come full circle to what it was more than a half century ago."

Since unions haven't been able to stop those trends, workers wonder, why join them? And they don't. About a quarter of all workers in the private sector belonged to unions in the 1950's. Today 11 percent belong, or no more, proportionately, than in the 1930's. When public employees, who have had growing union membership, are counted in, the total rises only to 15.5 percent of the nation's work force.

Merger Fever

And while total union membership has registered some recent small gains — amounting to about 3 percent over the last two years — these have not kept

pace with the growth in employment.

It took a while, but these changes have begun to haunt the House of Labor. Proud old unions are seeking strength in a wave of mergers. Among them, the Steelworkers agreed this summer to take over the Rubberworkers and then agreed to join the Auto Workers and Machinists to form a two-million-member goliath. The Ladies' Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers have just joined forces, and the Communications Workers are taking over the Newspaper Guild.

But in themselves, mergers will have little effect on the operation of the federation and its 35-member, policy-making executive council, which takes positions on issues before Congress. It has been on the losing side of nearly every political battle, like its campaigns to stop the North American Free Trade Agreement and to forbid industry to fire workers who strike.

Republican ascendancy is one reason, but another

The unions' larger problem: In 1980, chief executives made 42 times as much as a factory worker; now they make 52 times as much.

is that Labor, for the first time in its history, has no face. Unlike his immediate predecessor, George Meany, whose ferocious image became etched onto television screens as firmly as Mickey Mantle's, Mr. Kirkland distrusted the media. In periodic polls, the most recent in July, the union-funded Labor Research Association in New York found that 95 to 97 percent of the public could not name the person whose position made him the No. 1 spokesman for the nation's wage earners.

New voices that might ask uncomfortable questions within the council are rare because the union presidents tend to hold office until death or retirement. The federation's newspaper rarely reports bad news about a union, like corruption or the loss of a strike, or it scratches for silver lining in bad news, like the annual Government reports on membership figures.

Who's to Recruit?

But in the last couple of years, a few presidents had begun to ask about the decline of member unions. One reason is that as industrial companies shrink, there's no one for the one-industry unions to recruit, and they dedicate their resources to protecting the jobs and pensions of their veteran workers.

This campaign, however, has forced the labor movement to acknowledge a failure to tap the sole obvious source of new strength — new members.

"My brothers and sisters," Mr. Sweeney said in a speech before the race began, "the problem with the labor movement is that we are irrelevant to the vast majority of unorganized workers in the country."

In the campaign, both he and Mr. Donahue are promising huge, ten-fold increases in spending to train organizers to recruit those workers. So no matter who wins, the election no one wanted is already bearing fruit.

مكتبة المثل

Ideas & Trends

Riding Out Summer's Last Wave

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Nantucket, summer 1995.

Photographs by EDWARD KEATING "The New York Times"

Race, Lies & Audiotape

By MICHEL MARRIOTT

WHEN Judge Lance A. Ito ruled last week that the jurors in the O.J. Simpson double-murder trial would hear only 15 seconds of former detective Mark Fuhrman's tape-recorded racist boasts and bile, the nation's ears were still ringing with the unsettling reverberations of a far more thorough sampling of the 14 hours of infamous tape.

No matter what verdict the jury returns, Mr. Fuhrman's matter-of-fact bragging about police mayhem and misconduct against Los Angeles blacks has taken on a predictably transcendental nature. Like a rude odor, his comments lie heavy — 41 stinging epithets in all — over an already sweaty debate about how much race really figures in American matters of state and manners.

In this post-civil rights era, when most Americans, especially whites, say racism has been significantly reduced as a factor in everyday life, many people who believe otherwise are holding up Mr. Fuhrman's tapes as cassettes of proof. But, much like the three-year-old, grainy videotape of the police beating Rodney G. King in Los Angeles, Mr. Fuhrman's recorded words also serve as a foil, a chance for many Americans to deflect their own, albeit less strident, racist views.

Mr. Fuhrman has expressed his racial hatred so starkly — he talks of shooting and beating "niggers" — that he has become a distant reference point. Now, many other people are free to feel more comfortable with their own racial stereotypes and misgivings, says Hernán Vera, a associate professor of sociology at the University of Florida. "We think of racism in terms of acts of hatred," says Dr. Vera, who is Latino. "Because of that, a person can always say, 'I'm not as prejudiced as him.' It's a psychological mechanism as ancient as society."

In fact, Dr. Vera says, the airing of the Fuhrman tapes might have been more stressful for whites than for blacks. Racism is uncomfortable, he explains, for both victim and victimizer. And many white Americans, he says, live within finely nuanced systems that shield some of them from recognizing their own racism. As Dr. Vera explains in his book, "White Racism," published last year in England by Routledge and co-authored by Joe R. Feagin, it's all a matter of denial. Explosive revelations of white racism like those in the Fuhrman tapes, he says, painfully challenge the "sin-

Mark Fuhrman has expressed his racial hatred so bluntly that he may become a foil for the racism of others.

cere fictions" that many whites believe about themselves — namely, that they themselves are not racist.

Norman Siegel, the executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, says that some Americans may "marginalize what they do" when they compare their actions to racist extremes. And that is exactly the opposite of what they should be doing, Mr. Siegel, who is white, says that he and a number of black leaders are hoping that the nation will heed the warning in the tapes before the issue "festers and blows up in our faces in a more dramatic way."

But he fears that most Americans are not honest enough to confront such racial ugliness. For whites it may be especially difficult. Andrew Hacker, a white political science professor at Queens College, says whites are even wary of using the "R word" (racism).

Not everyone sees the Fuhrman tapes as emblematic of the nation's racism. Martin Anderson, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, says Mr. Fuhrman's racist ramblings are no more than one man venting his own "despicable" opinions. "I just think what he said may reflect his own views," Mr. Anderson says.

The Fuhrman tapes, he adds, indicate only that there are some bad police officers, just as there are some bad members of any profession. To turn Mr. Fuhrman's nastiness into a debate about whether white Americans are reluctant to own up to their own racism is, he says, "frankly ludicrous."

Mr. Anderson, who is white, sounds a different cautionary note.

Linking Mr. Fuhrman's boasts about police abuse with Federal agents' actions at Waco, Tex., and Ruby Ridge, Idaho, Mr. Anderson is concerned about the licentiousness of the police. "My conservative friends say we must be eternally vigilant," he says, "against the power of the state."

Why Hide Weapons?

Continued from page 1

anyone carrying a gun openly in those places could well be arrested on a charge like disturbing the peace.

Still, people in general do not walk around openly carrying weapons in America. "We're not active in the open-carry field," says Robert Pew of the National Rifle Association, not known for bashfulness in pushing the right to bear arms. "It's not something our members are particularly concerned about."

While the public sighting of a gun did not provoke wide terror a century or so ago, no one seems to agree on just when things changed. Some experts trace the shift in perceptions back to 1903 and the screening of one of the first movies ever, Edwin S. Porter's "The Great Train Robbery."

In one scene, a bad guy with a pistol stares directly at the audience, revolver pointed straight outward. He fires, disappearing in a cloud of smoke. News accounts at the time had members of the audience

screaming, fainting, even ducking for cover. Other experts say revulsion over guns has been more recent, as murder rates climbed and movies became far more violent.

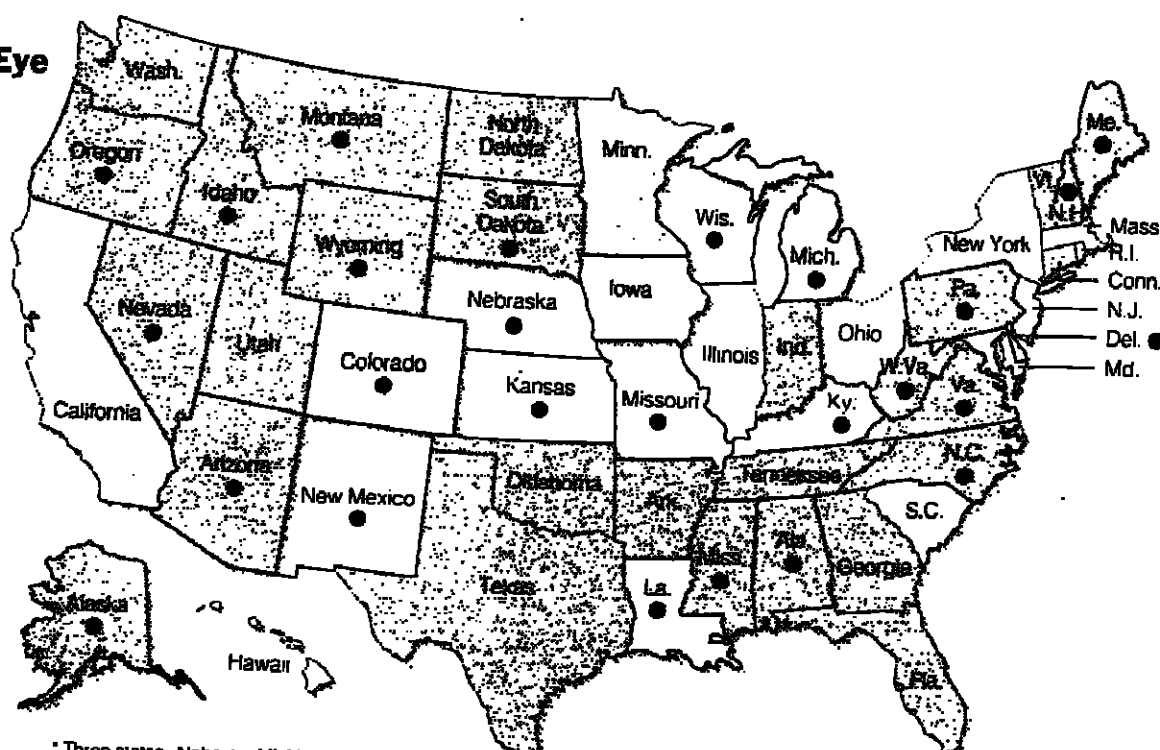
And many people see the new laws as a continuation of that trend. "On the one hand we're teaching conflict resolution in schools, and on the other hand we're allowing adults to carry concealed guns," says Julia Cooper, a member of Texas Mothers Against Concealed Weapons, whose son was shot and killed by gang members. But others insist that all those people out there with guns are not a cause for fuss.

"An armed society is a polite society," writes Jim Wilson, the "Gun Smoke" columnist in the current issue of Shooting Times, a magazine for gun aficionados. People with guns, he says, "treat others with respect, tolerance and consideration. And they expect to be treated the same way in return. The handguns that they pack are for those who just don't get the message until they look down the bore and get a little glimpse of those pearly gates."

More Weapons Than Meet the Eye

State gun laws for residents without criminal records or mental illness. Laws may allow specific places (like schools or courthouses) to bar guns.

- ☒ Permits to carry a concealed gun are unrestricted or have few limits
- ☐ Permits to carry a concealed gun are limited
- ☐ Carrying a concealed gun is not allowed
- Technically, it is not against the law to carry a loaded gun out in the open, but it is not condoned.



Source: National Rifle Association

The New York Times

The World

Finally Torn Apart, The Balkans Can Hope

By ROGER COHEN

COULD the Balkan national question — cause of the wars of 1912 and 1913 that ended Ottoman rule in Europe, spark to World War I, catalyst to unspeakable butchery during World War II and now the kernel of the unfinished wars of Yugoslavia's destruction — be moving close to resolution?

Such a notion, unthinkable even a week ago, did not seem completely implausible after a whirlwind of American-led diplomacy and NATO bombing of the Bosnian Serbs that led to an agreement among the warring parties to hold peace talks in Geneva next week, the first such meeting in two years.

The progress looked miraculous, but it was not. The same bombing, at another time, might have had different effects. For the progress was rooted not in one event but in a series: the culmination of a 77-year-old struggle between Serbs and Croats and the evident isolation of the Bosnian Serbs, as well as the belated introduction of diplomacy backed by force and the abrupt American discovery that its leadership is indispensable in the Balkans.

Since 1918, when Yugoslavia was formed, the Catholic Croats and Orthodox Serbs have fought over who should govern the south Slavic lands left behind by the collapse of the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires. At times the struggle has been overt, as when the Croatian nationalist Stjepan Radic was assassinated in Belgrade in 1928, or when Fascist Croatian forces committed genocide against the Serbs during World War II. At others, it has been concealed, as during much of Tito's rule. But never has it disappeared or lost the savage intensity of a fratricidal rivalry between people who are ethnically indistinguishable.

Last month, however, the basis for a bitter reconciliation was laid. The method was a well-tryed one in the Balkans: a massive shift of population, such as those that this century moved Greeks out of Turkey and Bulgarians out of Greece. In this instance, the people on the move were the Serbs — more than 150,000 of them — ruthlessly ousted from the Krajina region of Croatia.

Croatia briefly mouthed velleities about inviting the Serbs to return. But last week, Croatia's President, Franjo Tudjman, expressed his true sentiments. Noting that the Serbs "didn't even have time to collect their dirty currency and their dirty underwear," he declared: "On this day we can say Croatia stopped

bearing its historical cross."

The "historical cross" was the Serbian national question — that is, the presence of a large number of Serbs in Croatia. With their elimination, cynically accepted by Serbia's President, Slobodan Milosevic, peace between Croatia and Serbia became possible.

The acuity of the Clinton Administration has been in realizing that this opening — however barbaric its origin — offered a chance for an overall settlement. For the first time since Yugoslavia fell apart in 1991 and the Bush Administration looked the other way, American diplomacy here moved into high gear.

The timing was good. It was the conflicting desires of Serbs and Croats for nation-states that fully unleashed the Yugoslav wars in 1991, when Serbs and Croats began fighting over lands in Croatia. Later, in Bosnia, it was the territorial ambitions of Serbs and Croats in that ethnically mixed republic that led to war and a concerted drive by the Serbs to butcher or evict the third ethnic group, the Muslims. Serbs and Croats wrought the destruction of the past four years: the Muslims just happened to get in the way.

Serbs and Croats First . . .

When Yugoslavia was founded, the Muslims accounted for six percent of the population. When it fell apart, 73 years later, they were nine percent. Serbs and Croats have always been the dominant forces. If they really want to settle — as now appears possible — it may be hard for the Muslim-led Bosnian Government to fight on. The United States has seized this fact and built it into a plank on which a peace — ugly, dispiriting and craven, but a peace nonetheless — might be built.

American officials learned recently that Hrvje Sarinic, the senior adviser to President Tudjman, was in Serbia talking to President Milosevic shortly before the Krajina fell. Two conclusions became inescapable. The first was that the Krajina was sold by President Milosevic as the necessary precursor to a Croatian-Serbian settlement. The second was that what remains of Yugoslavia is not going to get directly involved in wars beyond its borders. Thus, the risk that NATO bombing of the Bosnian Serbs would lead to a wider war has been eliminated.

This was the necessary backdrop for the extraordinary events of the past week. If Croatia and Serbia were really moving toward an understanding, if Serb-dominated Yugoslavia was not going to fight for Bosnia's Serbs, if the alternative to action was an extremely



Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, talked to reporters last week as others watched for NATO jets.

risky departure of United Nations peacekeepers and a divisive lifting of the arms embargo, if the peacekeepers had at last been moved out of the way of NATO bombs, then the way was open at last for the only kind of diplomacy that works: one with a framework to build on and a credible threat of force behind it.

It has taken four years, more than quarter of a million lives and countless broken promises from the West to reach this point of faint hope and fragile diplomatic coherence. Eastern Slavonia, held by Serbs, still stands between Croatia and Serbia and could block an accord. But, in essence, after nearly a century, the Serbian and Croatian national question is settled.

. . . And Then the Muslims

Through their recent savagery, however, the Serbs and Croats have forged another nation: the Bosnian Muslims. These people have a culture that goes back centuries. But it has taken massive persecution to forge the new and virulent sense of national identity that now binds the Bosnian army together. Many Bosnians are still tempted to fight on. There are countless refugees in the army who want revenge and a return to home towns that no peace map will give them.

But the Government of President Alija Izetbegovic

also knows the fragility of his nominal alliance with the Croats. In the end, the old Croatian and Serbian ambitions remain, and prolongation of the war could again see the Muslims squeezed in the middle.

Precedent, and the extreme complexity of the outstanding issues, suggest that the American peace initiative will probably fail in the end. But there are factors that may give the Clinton Administration hope.

All sides are exhausted. The general population wants peace and seems to think America alone can provide it. Throughout the war they have continued to trade across the lines, watch each other's television programs, listen to each other's music. If the barriers erected by nationalist propaganda and years of killing can somehow be conjured away, a peace might be surprisingly strong.

The first Yugoslavia failed because centralized Serbian rule met too much resistance among other peoples. The second, Communist, Yugoslavia failed because it was held together by Tito's balancing act. There will not be a third. Nation-states, each dominated by one ethnic group, will no doubt take its place.

But if there is to be an American peace, its genius could lie in opening their markets to the point where old national differences — like those once focused on Alsace-Lorraine — cease to have meaning.

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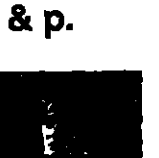
CARMEN - Maria Cheri, Luis Lima, Leonora Vazquez. Recorded live at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, conducted by Zubin Mehta. 164 min.



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Bosnia: Americans Really Can Relate

Continued from page 1

years later those same Virginians and their saviors were locked in a death struggle. The Indians came to fear John Smith — the mercenary soldier, not the Mel Gibson-voiced hunk of cartoon fame.

In Massachusetts, the heartwarming story of Squanto and the Wampanoags who befriended the Pilgrims, helping them avert starvation and joining the first Thanksgiving, is a familiar one. Left out of the schoolbooks was the fact that not long after, the English settlers wiped out every tribe within striking distance. William Bradford gleefully described a 1636 search-and-destroy raid: "It was a fearful sight to see them thus frying in the fire . . . but the victory seemed a sweet sacrifice, and they gave prayers thereof to God . . ."

Benjamin Franklin, who understood the value of a dollar, once sponsored a Pennsylvania act that paid a bounty for the scalps of Indians. With Independence and the Constitution, the President and Congress took up the Indian question, marking a shift from regional conflicts to national policy. When Thomas Jefferson concluded the Louisiana Purchase, Napoleon got cash; the Indians got eviction notices. In his Enlightenment wisdom, Jefferson thought the Indians should abandon hunting and take up farming and "manufactures." It was a minority view. Official policy evolved into a string of wars designed to uproot the Indians.

Perhaps the most ruthless prosecutor of this Indian policy was Andrew Jackson, the war hero and land speculator called "Long Knife" by the Indians. As a soldier, Jackson was responsible for ratcheting up the war to new levels of savagery. He played tribe against tribe and no tribe was sacred. As President, Jackson, and his successor Martin Van Buren, instituted the aggressive policy of "removal," America's own tidy code word for forcible eviction. The removals culminated in the expulsion of thousands of Indians in the deadly forced march known as the "Trail of Tears" in 1838.

'Manifest Destiny'

This policy was all carried out under the mandate of "manifest destiny" — a phrase coined by a journalist, John O'Sullivan, who voiced the popular notion that the entire continent belonged to the United States. With its implication of Divine Providence having chosen Americans to dominate the land, manifest destiny was taken up with jihad-like fervor. James Polk won the White House on this platform and it was his reason for provoking the war with Mexico in 1846 in one of the most blatantly aggressive land grabs in modern history. To one participant, a young officer named Ulysses Grant, this war was "one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation." The war with Mexico, which brought Texas, California and much of the Southwest territory into the United States, was also fought to expand American cotton-growing territory, and with it slavery.

Having learned that Indians made poor slaves because they had a habit of running away and dying in fearsome numbers, the Europeans had commenced the slave trade in earnest. The Constitution coined other words for slavery, such euphemisms as "involuntary servitude" and "persons held in service."

Broken Treaties

After the Civil War settled that issue, America got back to its Indian affairs with a vengeance. The broken treaties and battles to control the West — recalled by many Americans primarily through Hollywood's cowboys and Indians — were simply the endgame: a brutal war against the Apache; Custer's Last Stand; the removal of the Nez Perce from the Northwest in 1877. With the final atrocity — the massacre of hundreds of surrendering men, women and children at Wounded Knee, S.D., in 1890 — the fighting was over. Then came the corrupt paternalism of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Revisiting this overlooked history is important, and not just because of Santayana's old saw about being otherwise condemned to repeat the past. It is easy to rail against ethnic cleansing when "they" are doing it, but sobering to recall "we" did it too. While new so-called "multicultural" textbooks attempt to address American Indian history, they often carry a gloss of romanticism, a sort of politically correct view of the Indians as ecologically sensitive "noble savages." And in any case, these new texts come too late to help most people who grew up with the traditional version of events.

Of course, historical amnesia isn't peculiar to America. Japanese texts don't tell the story of the rape of Nanking. The Soviets left out the Stalinist terror. We can only guess what Iraqi children will learn about the Gulf War. And who will write the latest chapter in the history of the Balkan wars?



A Hopi Indian, circa 1921.

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Phone Banking: 50,000 Clients and No Branches

By SAUL HANSELL

FOR Catholics, it's Lourdes. For bankers these days, it's Leeds.

Representatives of banks from around the world are making the pilgrimage to this industrial city in the north of England for a glimpse of what might be their stagnant industry's equivalent of a miraculous cure.

Here, in the shadow of a nuclear power plant, they find a sprawling hangar of a building that houses First Direct, a bank with half a million customers and not a single branch. Not only is First Direct the world's leading telephone-only bank; it is the fastest-growing bank in Britain. In just five years, it has signed up 2 percent of Britain's notoriously set-in-their-ways banking subjects, who call its rows of bankers 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to pay bills, buy stock and arrange mortgages.

"Statistically, in Britain, people are more likely to change their wife than change their bank," said Peter Simpson, First Direct's commercial director. Yet with a combination of savvy marketing and distinctively better service than the average branch has to offer, he explained, "we're opening up 10,000 new accounts a month; that's like two or three new branches."

Now, the First Direct formula for winning affluent, and profitable, customers without the considerable cost

of opening and operating new branches is being copied by banks around the world. Even in the United States, where banks are talking about offering services through the Internet, the relatively low-tech telephone — combined with existing automated teller machine networks to supply cash — appears to be the best way to lure customers into branchless banking.

Indeed, when Chase Manhattan and Chemical announced their \$10 billion merger last week, their executives said they had no intention of using their new bulk to gobble up still more banks with still more branches. Even a huge regional bank like First Union of Charlotte, N.C., which recently bought First Fidelity of Newark for \$5.4 billion, would need half a dozen more megadeals of that size to assemble a coast-to-coast network of branches. And, with the industry losing ground to competitors like mutual fund companies, bankers increasingly say those deals may never pay off.

"Branches are becoming less and less significant in selling financial products," said Walter Shipley, Chemical's chief executive. "Not having branches could be an advantage as we leapfrog the physical delivery system."

Just two months ago, with First Direct as its model, Chase introduced a separate banking entity called Chase Direct. Chemical, meanwhile, has been testing a similar operation, called Chem Direct,

with some customers who already choose to bank only by phone. After the merger, Mr. Shipley said, the combined bank will offer telephone banking services to its 25 million mortgage and credit card customers around the country.

By that time, two years from now, Chase will have a lot of competition in telephone banking. First Chicago has even taken the name First Direct, much to the chagrin of its namesake in Leeds, for a nationwide telephone banking service.

Several other banks, including First Union, the PNC Bank Corporation and Wachovia, have national aspirations, and many others are creating telephone-only banking services, modeled on First Direct, in their regions. Nonbanking companies like American Express are also starting direct-banking units to get into that business cheaply.

Of course, banks have been expanding the service they offer by telephone over the last decade. Many banks now offer information by touch-tone, and sometimes from live operators, 24 hours a day. Now, the banks say, these services have proven so popular that they are being forced to expand them to make sure that anything that can be done in a branch, short of getting cash or making a deposit, can be handled over the phone.

For consumers who are already used to buying everything from sweaters to sofa beds from mail-order catalogues, the ability to do all of their banking over the telephone may well be a welcome convenience, especially if the banks pass on some of their operational savings in the form of lower fees and higher savings rates.

But for those customers who are unwilling or afraid to trust their money to someone on the other end of the line, the rise of these telephone banks, and the branch closings sure to accompany it, are hardly causes for celebration.

For example, Huntington Bankshares of Columbus, Ohio, has doubled the number of full-service branches it plans to close by the end of next year, from 15 to 30, because of the success of Huntington Direct, one of the first American telephone banks. Ultimately, bank officials say they will be able to close at least half of Huntington's branches.

In New York, the news of the Chase-Chemical merger was greeted with concern by consumer advocates, who said the closing of branches would be another economic blow to some of the city's poorest neighborhoods.

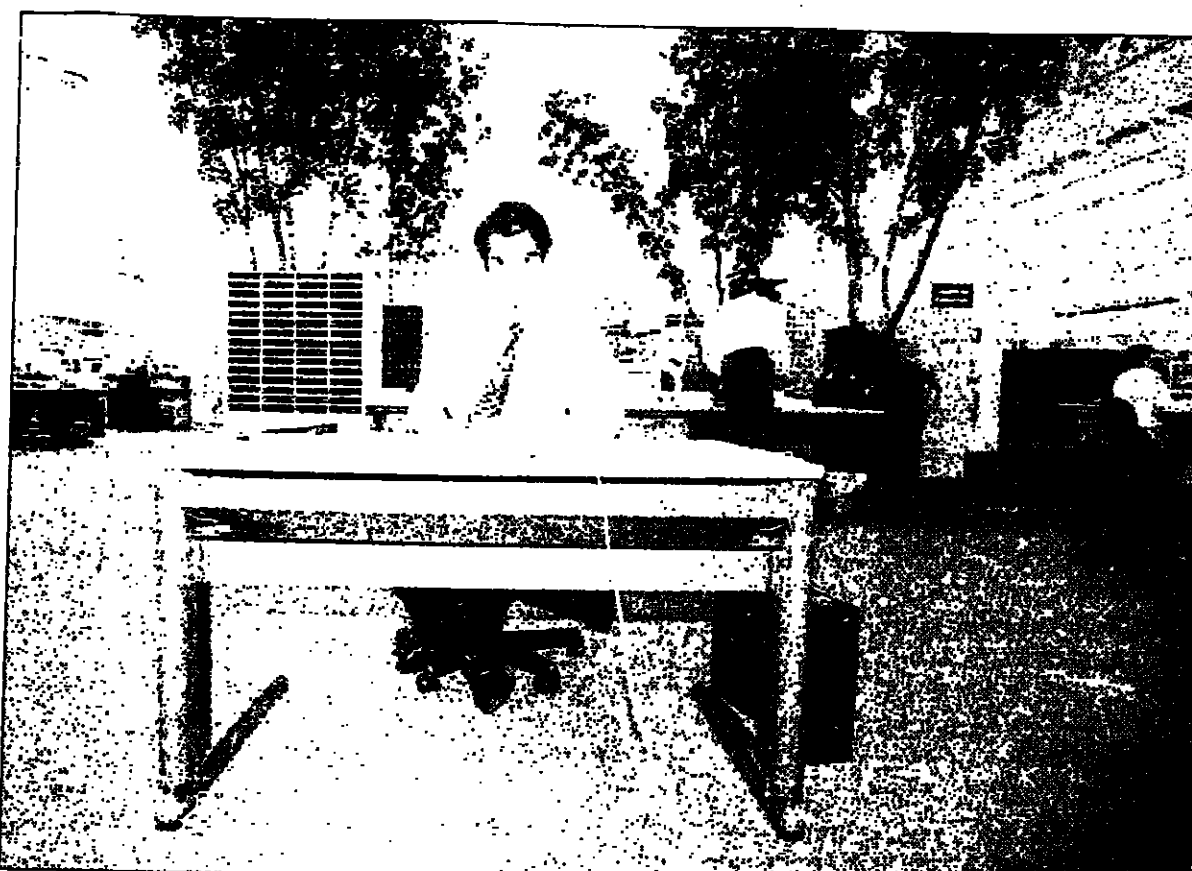
Back here in Leeds, though, First Direct is an effort to bridge that technology-personal service gap. What's most unusual about First Direct is not that it can transfer money or even open new accounts for people over the telephone. It's that it uses sophisticated technology to create a more personal relationship with its customers, and thus satisfy their needs and sell them more products.

On the average day in Leeds, a location chosen mainly for its low cost, 24,000 calls come into First Direct's two facilities, handled at peak times by 150 bankers. The larger and more recent building is a service-area factory floor in which the telephone bankers, computer programmers and even the chief executive, Kevin Newman, all work together under an arched silver roof.

On the walls are what appear to be sports stadium scoreboards, constantly flashing the number of customers on hold and how long they have been waiting. Posters show how many new credit cards and other products have been sold that month.

"Hello this is First Direct. How can I help?" Tim Grice, a telephone banker sitting in a pastel purple carrel says chipperly into his headset.

"I'd like the balance in my account," says a woman on the line. After taking her account number and security password, Mr. Grice gives her the information and then arranges to pay £310.77 (about \$460) to her credit card account at Nation-



Even Kevin Newman, chief executive of First Direct, has his desk on the banking floor.

Westminster Bank. Meanwhile, his computer screen is displaying all sorts of personal information about the customer. "No Adverse Risk" flashes at the top, indicating that the bank would be glad to loan her money.

Also displayed is the fact that she is a 30-year-old single renter with a job as a project manager, along with a list of all the bank's prior contacts with her.

"Have you read the information on the First Direct Visa we sent you?" Mr. Grice asks. "Our card has no fee and a lower interest rate than the card you are probably carrying." Mr. Grice knows that the NatWest account, whose bill the customer just paid, charges 23.5 percent a year, compared to First Direct's 22 percent, but British privacy rules prevent him from using information from her transaction to attempt a sale.

The customer says she will consider the card.

"I sent her a prepared application for the Visa today," Mr. Grice explains after the call. "Then next time we speak to her, we will follow up."

First Direct's computer allows it to create a virtual relationship with its customers, even though they may never speak to the same banker twice. The bankers try to make small talk with customers, but the virtual relationship aims to have substance as well as style.

Instead of randomly mailing out offers for products, such as car loans and mortgages, the bank asks customers to say when they are going to move, buy a car and so on, so it can send them information when they need it.

First Direct was created in 1989 as a separate banking division by Midland Bank, Britain's third largest, which was facing declining market share and the depressing fact that a majority of its 2,000 branches were unprofitable.

From the beginning, First Direct tried to break out of the pack with disruptive advertising. For its start-up, the bank actually interrupted an Audi commercial on television (with the car company's permission) for a message that purported to be from the year 2010.

With this and other marketing gambits, the bank has been able to create a brand that appeals to the young affluent professionals who were spawned by the Thatcherite boom. The average First Direct customer is a 35-year-old professional man in a professional job. Nearly half of them live in the London area, compared to one-third of the British population.

A typical customer is Kevin Mochrie, who began banking with First Direct when he was working the night shift at a newspaper in Birmingham. "Sometimes the only time I could

pay my bills was 11 o'clock Sunday night," said Mr. Mochrie, now deputy editor of the Evening Advertiser in Swindon, west of London. "I really began to appreciate them when I moved and I could keep banking without changing anything."

Predictably, these tony customers are more profitable than those of most banks. The average balance is 10 times higher at First Direct than at Midland, while the overall costs are 61 percent less. Overall, First Direct makes money on 60 percent of its customers, compared to 40 percent at the average British bank.

First Direct turned a profit at the end of 1993, but it won't pay back

Will this work in the United States?

A lot of bankers think the time is right, despite several factors that make such an offering more difficult. For one, people may be shy of doing business with a bank that has no branches for hundreds of miles, even if they never intend to go into a branch.

Midland's name and its nationwide presence certainly reassured First Direct customers that they could use a branch if they needed one. Yet only two percent of First Direct customers actually saw a teller last year, mainly to withdraw more cash than the daily limit at automated teller machines.

In Britain, however, people have less reason to deposit checks than they do in the United States, because the British electronic funds transfer system is more developed.

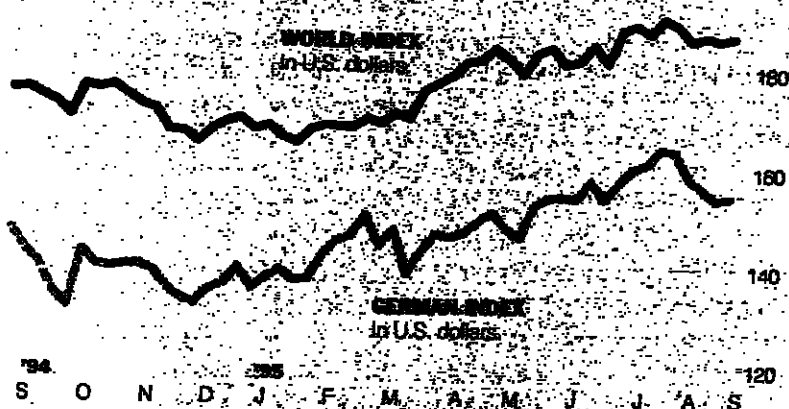
"I don't pretend that getting checking account customers won't be the hardest sell until I have a way to take deposits," said James Grant, a senior vice president of First Chicago in charge of its copycat First Direct. Yet he said the bank was encouraged to go ahead with the project in part because it has 27,000 customers who have moved away from Illinois who, without any special offers, still use their First Chicago checking accounts. And in the meantime, the bank is also offering products such as home equity loans and certificates of deposit that don't require as much use of branches.

Some American bankers are betting that by the time they get their telephone banking services up and running, similar electronic funds transfer facilities will develop. And others are figuring that they will have to open a handful of toehold branches in major cities, just as Fidelity Investments and Charles Schwab do. And to lure customers to take the plunge into telephone services, bankers are working on offering direct banking services to members of various trade groups, clubs and frequent flier programs, clubs and gamblers that have worked well selling credit cards.

Most of the banks that are active with telephone banking are also working to offer their services through personal computer programs or over the Internet. They figure that many customers would rather see information on their screens rather than just hearing it over the phone. But so far these on-line banking offerings have hardly attracted any customers.

"Cyberspace starts with the plain old simple telephone," said Mr. Randle of Huntington. "And the customer is already there."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Index is compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS IN LOCAL CURR.

| Country | Index | Week % Chg. | Week % Chg. | YTD % Chg. | YTD % Chg. | Dividend Yield | Index | YTD % Chg. |
|---------------|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------|------------|
| Australia | 184.89 | 1.6 | 4 | 7.7 | 15 | 3.95 | 164.07 | 11.5 |
| Austria | 184.29 | 1.7 | 3 | 0.8 | 22 | 1.28 | 140.04 | -4.9 |
| Belgium | 188.48 | 0.3 | 10 | 11.9 | 11 | 3.74 | 139.88 | 5.8 |
| Brazil | 151.73 | -0.5 | 17 | -7.0 | 25 | 1.59 | 265.18 | 4.2 |
| Britain | 220.90 | 0.2 | 14 | 13.4 | 8 | 4.06 | 210.94 | 14.3 |
| Canada | 145.92 | -1.6 | 24 | 12.8 | 9 | 2.58 | 141.96 | 8.0 |
| Denmark | 279.46 | -1.2 | 21 | 11.0 | 12 | 1.50 | 216.06 | 3.7 |
| Finland | 258.39 | 0.2 | 13 | 37.9 | 1 | 1.36 | 236.06 | -27.6 |
| France | 175.74 | -1.6 | 25 | 7.5 | 16 | 3.14 | 139.29 | 1.7 |
| Germany | 157.99 | 0.3 | 11 | 10.2 | 14 | 1.88 | 120.19 | 4.1 |
| Hong Kong | 359.79 | 1.6 | 5 | 10.3 | 13 | 3.83 | 357.56 | 10.4 |
| Ireland | 239.62 | -0.5 | 16 | 16.2 | 5 | 3.51 | 212.54 | 13.0 |
| Italy | 78.21 | -0.1 | 19 | 3.9 | 20 | 1.60 | 94.95 | 4.1 |
| Japan | 147.65 | 0.3 | 12 | -5.9 | 24 | 0.83 | 90.92 | -8.1 |
| Malaysia | 511.52 | -2.4 | 26 | 6.7 | 16 | 1.62 | 491.62 | 4.3 |
| Mexico | 1,158.04 | 2.5 | 1 | -18.2 | 26 | 1.75 | 7,926.04 | 3.9 |
| Netherlands | 249.61 | 0.3 | 9 | 15.1 | 6 | 3.45 | 186.84 | 8.8 |
| New Zealand | 79.28 | 0.9 | 6 | 12.5 | 10 | 4.46 | 64.41 | 10.2 |
| Norway | 227.89 | 0.0 | 15 | 6.9 | 17 | 2.14 | 197.96 | 1.2 |
| Singapore | 367.82 | 0.6 | 8 | -1.4 | 23 | 1.72 | 240.86 | -3.9 |
| South Africa | 347.47 | -0.6 | 18 | 3.2 | 21 | 4.15 | 277.88 | -7.3 |
| Spain | 151.30 | -1.3 | 23 | 14.7 | 7 | 3.86 | 143.89 | 9.3 |
| Sweden | 282.18 | -1.1 | 20 | 22.1 | 3 | 1.96 | 305.54 | 20.1 |
| Switzerland | 200.23 | 2.2 | 2 | 21.2 | 4 | 1.79 | 148.63 | 10.9 |
| Thailand | 166.57 | -1.2 | 22 | 5.3 | 19 | 2.48 | 161.88 | 5.0 |
| United States | 230.24 | 0.7 | 7 | 22.6 | 2 | 2.53 | 230.24 | 22.6 |

COMPOSITE INDICES

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----|-------|------|--------|-------|
| Europe | 190.88 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 3.05 | 164.87 | 9.5 |
| Pacific Basin | 157.91 | 0.3 | - 3.9 | 1.24 | 101.45 | - 6.0 |
| Europe/Pacific | 171.55 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 2.08 | 125.37 | 0.4 |
| World | 190.21 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 2.28 | 158.35 | 7.9 |

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.

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CURRENCIES

| Country | Currency | Friday | Last Friday | Week % Chg. | Year Ago |
|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Japan | Yen per U.S. \$ | 97.43 | 96.66 | +0.79 | 99.13 |
| Germany | Marks per U.S. \$ | 1.4625 | 1.4707 | -0.56 | 1.5640 |
| Canada | Canadian \$ per U.S. \$ | 1.3440 | 1.3445 | -0.04 | 1.3657 |
| Britain | U.S. \$ per British pound | 1.5573 | 1.5510 | +0.41 | 1.5490 |

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets; exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

UPS AND DOWNS

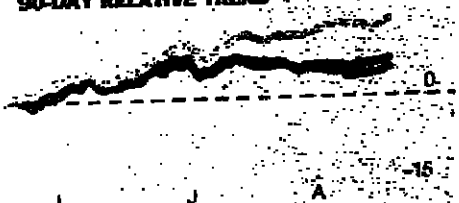
Aug. 25-Sept. 1: Stocks and Bonds Advance Amid Mixed Signals on Economy

PRICES

DOMESTIC EQUITIES

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Broad market | Up 0.68% |
| S. & P. 500 index | 563.84 |
| Blue chips | Up 1.00% |
| Dow 30 industrials | 4,647.54 |
| Small capitalization | Up 0.59% |
| Russell 2000 index | 306.17 |

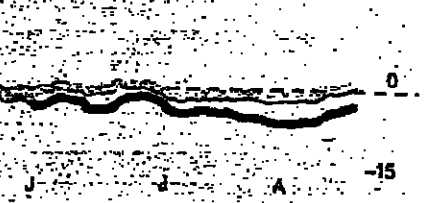
90-DAY RELATIVE TREND



DOMESTIC BONDS

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Treasuries | Up 0.87% |
| Ryan Labs. Total Return | 181.67 |
| Municipals | Up 1.80% |
| Bond Buyer index | 115.09 |
| Corporates | Up 0.94% |
| Merrill Lynch Master index | 773.47 |

90-DAY RELATIVE TREND



AROUND THE WORLD

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| European stocks | Down 0.02% |
| F.T. Actuaries Europe | 190.88 |
| Asian stocks | Up 0.32% |
| F.T. Actuaries Pacific Basin | 157.91 |
| Gold | Down 0.75% |
| New York cash price | \$382.10 |

Foreign stock indexes are shown in dollar terms.

90-DAY RELATIVE TREND



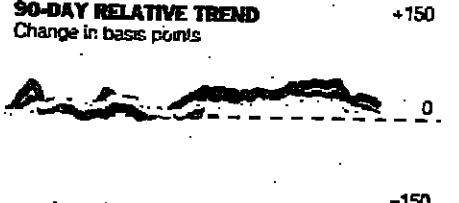
YIELDS

BONDS

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Long bonds | 6.61% |
| 30-year Treasuries | Down 9 basis pts. |
| Short bonds | 5.78% |
| 2-year Treasuries | Down 7 basis pts. |
| Municipals | 6.07% |
| Bond Buyer index | Down 14 basis pts. |

100 basis points = 1 percentage point

90-DAY RELATIVE TREND



OTHER INVESTMENTS

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Money market funds | 5.25% |
| Bank fund average | Down 2 basis pts. |
| Bank C.D.'s | 5.15% |
| 1-year small savers | Unchanged |
| Stocks | 2.47% |
| S. & P. 500 dividend yield | Down 2 b.p. |

90-DAY RELATIVE TREND



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor; Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream; Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs.

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The Sad State of the Parties

Thomas Kean's decision not to run for the New Jersey Senate seat being vacated by Bill Bradley is at once sad and instructive. It is sad because he was a useful Republican Governor and in all likelihood would have been a useful senator. It is instructive for what it reveals about Washington, about the disheveled condition of our two major political parties and about the ferment affecting American politics in general.

Mr. Kean's reasons for not seeking membership in the Senate broadly parallel Mr. Bradley's reasons for leaving it. Mr. Bradley said he was "disgusted with the politics of both parties" and their inability to find common ground. Mr. Kean, rather more passionately, said that Washington in general and Congress in particular had become uncivil, "mean-spirited" and relentlessly inhospitable to moderate voices like his own.

He did not single out his own party for special blame. But it was clear from the context of his remarks that the city he wants no part of is a city over which Bill and Hillary Clinton preside in theory and the Republicans preside in fact. These are people, he said, "who don't want my views down there" and who would quickly find ways to "marginalize" him with minor committee assignments.

This is not without irony. Mr. Kean was a party star of the 1980's. He was much admired even among conservative Reaganites who did not always share his views and he was chosen to deliver the keynote address at the Republican convention that nominated George Bush in 1988. But by the next convention in 1992, a gathering dominated by the likes of Pat Buchanan, he had become a forlorn figure, trying without success to persuade the platform writers to include a few compassionate words in their plank on abortion. The right wing marginalized him then and there.

Mr. Kean's decision signals unrest in the Republican Party in much the same way that Mr. Bradley's decision reaffirms the decay of the Democratic Party. The Democrats' problems have been widely chronicled. Three House Democrats and two Senate Democrats have already defected to the Republicans this year and more departures are anticipated. Bill Clinton has not greatly altered

Washington's cozy culture or transformed his party. Even so, the President still has a reasonable chance for re-election, especially if Republican primary voters and convention delegates indulge their taste for candidates with the meanest vocabularies and narrowest positions.

Despite its numerical strength, the G.O.P.'s Congressional wing does not seem particularly content, perhaps because of intramural strife over who ought to be President. Right-wing partisans are sore because Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole did not deliver on term limits and a balanced budget amendment. Silenced or disaffected moderates like Tom Kean, meanwhile, are agitated at Mr. Gingrich's wholesale rejection of the Federal Government's historic obligation to provide relief for the poor and remedies for the shortcomings of the marketplace.

In short, neither party can count on that vast, testy body of middle-class voters who tend to decide elections and who, right now, are worried about their economic prospects, cynical about sound-bite politics and frustrated with the ineffectiveness of government. They are madder at the Democrats than the Republicans, but their disgust is generalized enough to feed continual yearnings for a third party. That is why Ross Perot is still around, why Lowell Weicker thinks about the White House, why pundits (and Colin Powell's book publicists) keep touting a Powell candidacy.

Kenneth Duberstein, Ronald Reagan's chief of staff, put the matter this way in an interview with a Times reporter: "People are clicking off politicians. In '92 they clicked off George Bush. In '94 they said they were clicking off Bill Clinton and the Democrats. The next channel we may turn to is an independent channel."

Political parties, of course, are capable of astonishing change. Both parties have endured cycles of disintegration and resurrection. Perhaps the Republicans will find some way to include their Tom Kean. Perhaps the Democrats can build a strong new house. But there is no evidence that either is really trying. All we are hearing — as Congress and the President return to work — is that clicking sound, the sound of people channel-surfing through the political landscape.

Eduard Shevardnadze's Passion

Eduard Shevardnadze could have retired from public life in 1991 as a revered statesman, savoring the appreciation of a world he helped remake as the last Soviet Foreign Minister. In partnership with Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Shevardnadze eased decades of tension with the United States and opened the way for Eastern Europe to be free.

But early retirement was not Mr. Shevardnadze's style. The world was reminded of that last week by news photographs of Mr. Shevardnadze's bloodied face after he dodged an assassination attempt in Tbilisi, where he is Parliament chairman and the political leader of Georgia. The bombing of Mr. Shevardnadze's motorcade was not the first effort to kill him since he returned to Georgia in 1992 in a stubborn effort to keep his homeland from disintegration and anarchy.

It has been hard, punishing work, and Mr. Shevardnadze ought to get more credit and support for his labors than he has at home and abroad.

Mr. Shevardnadze's courtly demeanor as Kremlin Foreign Minister was never the whole story. Diplomacy alone did not get him to the top of Georgia's internal security apparatus or the Georgian Communist Party, the posts that catapulted him to Moscow. Mr. Shevardnadze, by most accounts, was a bruising infighter who knew how to

wield power, and enjoyed having it. But he often used it to good purpose, including a drive to rid the Georgian party of corrupt officials in the years he led it.

Since returning to lead an independent Georgia, Mr. Shevardnadze has survived civil war and subdued armed bands to maintain some semblance of order and political stability. He was ambushed last week on his way to sign a new Constitution recently adopted by Parliament at his urging. The Constitution will give Georgia a strong presidency that Mr. Shevardnadze hopes to win in elections later this year. His goal is to give Georgia a viable government that can help promote democracy and a market economy.

Some Georgians distrust Mr. Shevardnadze because of his long service in the Communist Party. Others fear he will relinquish too much Georgian independence to gain Russian support for the reunification of Georgia with South Ossetia and Abkhazia, two distinct ethnic regions that broke free of Tbilisi after the Soviet Union collapsed.

Despite those legitimate concerns, Mr. Shevardnadze has given Georgia a gift his countrymen should not casually discard. With remarkable passion and courage, he has fought to keep his country from self-destructing. So far he has prevailed.

U.S. Embargo on Cuba Slows Pace of Reform

To the Editor:

In your Aug. 27 front-page article on United States companies pressing President Clinton to lift the Cuba embargo, Richard Nuccio, the White House special adviser on Cuba, says the embargo is the only pressure that drives Cuba toward economic or political reform. Nothing could be further from the truth: the embargo inhibits economic and political reform.

Why haven't the Cuban people risen up against Fidel Castro and demanded political change? Any other government that had overseen such a disastrous collapse of its economy as has occurred in Cuba over the past five years would have been overthrown — no matter how tight its security system. Cubans have not risen up against Mr. Castro because they are nationalists — their ire against attempts by the United States Government to dictate Cuba's

fate is greater than their unhappiness with their own Government.

The embargo unites Cubans behind Fidel Castro. And the new legislation proposed by Senator Jesse Helms and Representative Dan Burton to tighten the embargo further merely gives another boost to Mr. Castro's popularity.

As for economic reforms, they are taking place despite — not because of — the embargo. After the collapse of the Soviet bloc, Cuba was forced to open its economy to foreign investment. Instead of encouraging this process, the United States Government tried to thwart it by tightening the embargo in 1992 to include American subsidiaries overseas. Now the Helms-Burton legislation would further punish other countries that trade with Cuba.

Aside from violating international law and being repudiated by all our allies, the bill defies all logic. You

can't cut Cuba off from the world market and then turn around and condemn it for not opening up its economy.

The Clinton Administration and Congress should be ashamed of their policy on Cuba. It certainly makes no sense for United States business. But more important, it harms the Cuban people by denying them even life-sustaining food and medicine simply because we don't like their Government. While appeals for lifting the embargo on humanitarian grounds have unfortunately fallen on deaf ears, it is to be hoped that appeals by United States businesses will prove more fruitful.

MEDEA BENJAMIN
Director, Global Exchange
San Francisco, Aug. 27, 1995

Wyoming Wasn't First to Grant Suffrage

To the Editor:

Wyoming was not the "first jurisdiction in the world to grant" women suffrage, as an Aug. 27 news article asserts. New Jersey granted women (as well as free African-American men and women) the right to vote in its first State Constitution.

Women of New Jersey who met the modest property qualification that pertained to all voters exercised this right during the years 1776 to 1807. However, only single and widowed women could own property in their own names during this period in New Jersey and around the country.

Women lost the right to vote in New Jersey when they were scapegoated in an election over the placement of a courthouse in 1806. When the city of Elizabeth lost the courthouse to Newark, a state legislator from Elizabeth blamed fraudulence by women voters as the reason for Elizabeth's defeat, a claim without historical substance.

Nevertheless, a bipartisan effort took the vote away from women of the state in 1807, a right not restored until passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.



Gina Carroll

Sad to say, New Jersey's current low level of women in politics (ranking 41st out of 50 states in proportion of women legislators, according to the Center for American Women in Politics, Rutgers University) does not live up to this unique heritage.

MARGARET SMITH CROCCO
Asst. Prof., Columbia University
New York, Aug. 27, 1995

In Malcolm Case, Quotation Marks Won

To the Editor:

Anthony Lewis (column, Aug. 25), in his defense of the journalist Janet Malcolm's honesty, is blind to the principle placed at risk by Ms. Malcolm's legal strategy. Away from the gossipy aura of the Masson v. Malcolm libel case acquired, the question of who said what was always less important than the threat to the accepted definition of a "quotation."

Ms. Malcolm and The New Yorker made the arrogant argument that she shouldn't have to defend herself against the charge of misquotation because there was no law against altering quotations in the ways Jeffrey Masson accused her of. Two lower court decisions upheld Ms. Malcolm and The New Yorker, saying it was permissible to take "rational interpretations of ambiguous statements" and put them inside double apostrophes.

Judge Alex Kozinski, who called the attention of the Supreme Court to this abuse of truth, protested in his winning dissent that The New Yorker was "asking for the right to lie in print." Mr. Lewis writes that Judge Kozinski should have protected Ms. Malcolm from the "psychological burden of felt injustice." But as Judge Kozinski observed, it was journalism he was protecting, because "truth is a journalist's stock in trade."

DEIRDRE ENGLISH
San Francisco, Aug. 28, 1995
The writer covered the Malcolm case for the San Francisco Daily Journal, a legal affairs newspaper.

Irish Peace Talks Are Waiting for Britain

To the Editor:

This is the first anniversary of the cease-fire in Northern Ireland, but the peace is tenuous. The British Government is now calling for de-commissioning arms as a condition of Irish Republican Army participation in peace talks. This new condition is both unrealistic and unnecessary in light of the critical need to bring all parties to the table.

A group of social workers just returned from Londonderry, where we discussed community needs and serv-

ices with local leaders. Institutions such as police and social services were only beginning to re-emerge in this fractured city.

The possibility for change is dim, however, without the promise that all interests can be represented. A recent survey showed that most people believe a return to violence is imminent if peace talks are not begun soon.

MARGARET E. MARTIN
Associate Professor of Sociology
Eastern Connecticut State Univ.
Willimantic, Conn., Aug. 31, 1995

How Did Ludwig Die?

To the Editor:

Re "Bavaria's Royal Enigma Still Fascinates" (news article, Aug. 28): To say that "most historians agree" that King Ludwig II committed suicide implies that he drowned by himself.

Ludwig persuaded his chief psychiatric jailer, the renowned psychiatrist Bernhard von Gudden, to accompany him alone on a boat ride on Lake Starnberg.

It is quite plausible that both "patient" and doctor drowned as a result of a mortal struggle. King Ludwig's story is paradigmatic of psychiatric abuse: labeling a politically undesirable person as paranoid and removing him from office by incarceration. ZVI LOTHAINE, M.D.
New York, Aug. 28, 1995
The writer is assoc. prof. of psychiatry, Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

The Judge Also Needs Some English Lessons

To the Editor:

Re "Mother Scolded by Judge for Speaking in Spanish" (news article, Aug. 30):

Judge Samuel C. Kiser's remarks castigating a Texas woman for raising her child bilingually display his bigotry and ignorance. They also demonstrate his need for a few English lessons himself.

The judge is quoted as saying that if the child doesn't "do good in school" she could be removed from her mother's custody; and, "Listen to me good. That child must speak English." When I was a child my mother taught me the difference between doing well and doing good. Judge Kiser seems to be doing neither.

ELIZABETH SCHMIDT
Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1995

'War and Peace' in 20 Minutes? If You Care What It Says, Read

To the Editor:

Your Aug. 30 obituary of Evelyn Wood neglects to mention that her approach to reading has long since been discredited by serious investigators. Study after study demonstrates that although people can skim at extremely high rates (as much as 100,000 words a minute), they gain substantially no comprehension in the process.

Indeed the researcher Ray Carver concluded that "one must read every word in order to understand the content of written material."

During the past two decades I have worked with hundreds of literate people who "learned" the Wood and related methods either as adolescents or in adulthood. Not one still uses the techniques. Why? Because failure must result from any method that assumes that reading is primarily a visual task, that one can "take in whole pages at a single glance," that hand movement plays a central role in the reading task, that "subvocalization" is a bad thing, to be suppressed, or that the approach to

reading remains independent of the content of the material to be read or the purposes of reading.

The most efficient techniques grow from a structural analysis of the material and a careful reading of only selected portions, followed by a slow and precise reading of the most vital works. Authors follow conventions when they write, and each discipline adheres to predictable structural and locational conventions.

By knowing the conventions and structures in the field, readers can attain superb comprehension quickly. The most trenchant critiques of "speed reading" emerge, directly or indirectly, from the strongest readers. The writer Stanley Elkin, for example, called reading "fine, precise, detailed work, the infinitely

small motor-managements of diamond cutters and safecrackers that we do in our heads."

And Woody Allen quipped, "I took a speed reading course where you run your finger down the middle of the page and was able to read 'War and Peace' in twenty minutes. It's about Russia."

If you want to know if "it's about Russia," speed right through, but if you care what it says, you must read.

PHYLLIS MINDELL
Pittsford, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1995
The writer is an international communications consultant.

Calvin Klein's Models

To the Editor:

As the mother of one of the models, Bijon Phillips, age 15, who was photographed most beautifully by Steven Meisel for the CK Calvin Klein Jeans campaign, I resent the aspersions that have been cast suggesting that I would allow my daughter to be used as an object of pedophilia.

My daughter has passed puberty and is in the first bud of womanhood. I do not understand those who attack Calvin Klein and I wish, for the sake of the feelings of Mr. Meisel, the young models, and the support staff, that Mr. Klein had not withdrawn his ads so quickly in the face of sexual bigotry.

GENEVIEVE WAITE
Bolton Landing, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1995

Editorial Notebook

A Genius of Bad P.R.

A slick Southern magazine, The Oxford American, has a striking photograph in its current issue of one of those new Alabama chain gangs that has produced a fresh gusher of bad press for my home state. The photograph reminded me of some phrases from "Stars Fell on Alabama" by Carl Carmer. Sixty-one years after it was published, Carmer's book remains as essential to understanding the Alabama mind set as "Absalom, Absalom!" is to an understanding of Mississippi.

Carmer, a New Yorker who taught at the university in Tuscaloosa, wrote of Alabama's "fatal compulsion" toward racial violence. The state broke the spell of that compulsion in the 60's, but these days it appears to be in the thrall of a less gory, but nonetheless perverse obsession. After complaining for years that the nation's journalists were too slow to forget about fire hoses and schoolhouse doors, Alabama's leaders, if not its citizens, have developed a renewed lust for damaging publicity.

It is an odd trait for a state that has invested over three decades of boosterism to overcoming the harm done to its reputation by Bull Connor and George Wallace, but the evidence is too strong to ignore. Some modern version of what Carmer also called the "old irresistible urge" for opprobrium has been unleashed in Alabama.

First came the chain gangs, which were really an example of Alabama's elected officials shopping for trouble. The chain gang has always been identified with Georgia — that is, until Alabama helpfully took that troublesome symbol off the hands of its more prosperous neighbor. You can be sure the Olympic committee in Atlanta is grateful.

As if whetted by front-page coverage on the chain gangs, the state passed a new law giving legal immunity

Bama's New Governor Bulls Backward

to teachers who paddle students. That made the "CBS Evening News." Sooner or later, legalized whipping will lead to more atrocity stories. The principal of my elementary school in Birmingham routinely hit children with a rubber hose, usually stopping after three licks. But one day he lost control and beat one of my neighbors so badly that the boy would not go out in public until the bruises healed. They were all over his body, front and back, legs and arms included. That incident did not make the papers, but the new ones will.

Last week, Time magazine weighed in with a report about the state's efforts to defy a Federal court order against erecting crosses on government property. It all recalls the days when Mr. Wallace was willing to expose the state to any level of ridicule so long as it would get him a spot on "Meet the Press." Fittingly, Alabama's current genius of bumpkin publicity is Governor, one Fob James. As a college footballer, Mr. James was good at putting down his head and bulling ahead. As Governor, he seldom looks up, but these days he bulls backward. He has appalled the state's corporate and civic leaders by pushing a plan to spend less on colleges. One prominent Alabama businessman says this retro-budgeting has been a shock for Mercedes-Benz, which built its new plant near the university on the promise that it would get smarter workers.

Maybe Mr. James has a secret plan for improving Alabama by paying professors less, whipping children and tormenting prisoners. But my guess is that he is simply in the throes of an irresistible urge to attract attention in the worst possible way. Like many lovers of Alabama, I know that these tribulations, too, shall pass. I just wish they could pass more quickly and, at long last, be gone for good.

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مكتبات الامم المتحدة

Companies Merge; Families Break Up



Bill Russell

By Lester C. Thurow

No country without a revolution or a military defeat and subsequent occupation has ever experienced such a sharp shift in the distribution of earnings as America has in the last generation. At no other time have median wages of American men fallen for more than two decades. Never before have a majority of American workers suffered real wage reductions while the per capita domestic product was advancing.

So on Labor Day this year, as with a lot of Labor Days, most laborers don't have a lot to celebrate. The median real wage for full-time male workers has fallen from \$34,048 in 1973 to \$30,407 in 1993.

Wages of white men are falling slightly faster than those of black men, and the young have been hardest hit. Wages are down 25 percent for men 25 to 34 years of age. Median wages for women didn't start to fall until 1989, but are now falling for every group except college-educated women. The pace of decline seems to have doubled in 1994 and early 1995.

The tide rose (the real per capita gross domestic product went up 29 percent between 1973 and 1993), but 80 percent of the gains went to the top 20 percent of the labor force. The top 20 percent of the labor force has been winning all of the country's wage increases for more than two decades.

Adding to the frustrations, the old remedy for lower wages — more education — no longer works. True, wages of males with only a high-school education are falling faster than the pay of those with college

degrees. But investing in a college education doesn't get one off the down escalator and onto an up escalator — it merely slows one's descent.

No one knows exactly how much of the decline can be traced to any particular cause, but we do know the set of causes that has been responsible.

New production and distribution technologies require a much better

In the modern economy, men have strong incentives to bail out.

educated work force. If decisions are to be pushed down the corporate hierarchy, those at lower levels have to have skills and competency beyond what was required in the past.

With our global economy, where anything can be made anywhere and sold everywhere, the supply of cheap, often well-educated labor in the third world is having a big effect on first-world wages. One month's wages for a Seattle software engineer gets the same company an equally good engineer in Bangalore, India, for a year. Ten million immigrants entered the United States during the last decade, competing for jobs and lowering wages.

American companies are moving production overseas, using new tech-

nology to replace workers, engaging in mega-mergers such as this week's Chase-Chemical deal, and otherwise downsizing. Each year more than a half-million good jobs are eliminated by the nation's most prestigious companies. More new jobs are being generated in the service sector, but they come with lower wages and fewer fringe benefits.

With the death of Communism and, later, market socialism as economic alternatives, capitalists have been able to employ more ruthless approaches to getting maximum profits without worrying about political pressure. "Survival of the fittest" capitalism is on the march.

What economists call "efficiency wages" (a company paying higher salaries than the minimum it needs to pay, so that it gets a skilled, cooperative, loyal work force) are disappearing to be replaced by a different form of motivation — the fear of losing one's job.

Falling real wages have put the traditional American family into play, as the one-earner middle-class family becomes extinct. With children needing ever-more costly educations for ever-longer periods of time, the cost of supporting a family is rising sharply just as earnings plunge.

Thirty-two percent of all men between 25 and 34 years of age earn less than the amount necessary to keep a family of four above the poverty line. Mothers have to work longer hours if the family is to have its old standard of living.

Children exist but no one takes care of them. Parents are spending 40 percent less time with their children than they did 30 years ago. More than two million children under the age of 13 have no adult supervision either before or after school. Paying for day care would use up all or most of a mother's wages.

In the agricultural era, children had real economic value at a very early age, especially during planting

and harvesting time. Parents knew that their children were their only pension system. For both parents and children the family was the social welfare net. One supported the family, and left it only reluctantly, since it was difficult to survive without it.

Using the language of capitalism in today's economy, children have shifted from being "profit centers" to being "cost centers." To support them, parents have to be willing to make large economic sacrifices. Men have a strong economic incentive to bail out of family responsibilities since when they do so their real standard of living rises 73 percent — although that of the family left behind falls 42 percent.

Whether it is fathering a family without being willing to be a father, whether it is divorce and being unwilling to pay alimony or child support, or whether it is being an immigrant from the third world and after a time failing to send payments to the family back home, men all around the world are opting out. (The Japanese seems to be the only exception.)

If mothers were willing to bail out, they too could have a higher standard of living. Often children would have a higher standard of living in foster care.

People support the family less because it is now much less necessary to their personal economic survival. People do not work as a family. Often they seldom see each other, given conflicting work and education schedules. Students who use college loans owe their parents less. Living thousands of miles apart, families lose track of one another. The family is no longer the social welfare system when one is disabled, old or sick, and it will not resume these duties even if the state were to withdraw.

The traditional family is being destroyed not by misguided social welfare programs coming from Washington (although there are some Government initiatives that have undermined family structure) but by a modern economic system that is not congruent with "family values."

Beside falling real wages, America's other economic problems pale into insignificance. The remedies lie in major public and private investments in research and development and in creating skilled workers to insure that tomorrow's high-wage, brain-power industries generate much of their employment in the United States.

Yet if one looks at the weak policy proposals of both Democrats and Republicans, "it is a tale, told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Eustace Silly

A friend writes:

There is a sensation of autumn in the air, and I have passed several anxious days pondering the sensibility of feminism. I feel as flustered as a dowager with an unruly poodle.

The reportage on the women's conference in China is not encouraging. The Beijing police are so afraid that half-naked foreign lesbians will run through Tiananmen Square that they have stocked up on white sheets, as Reuters puts it, "to throw over any scantily clad protesters."

And the delegates seem distracted by odd topics, such as fallen men in Hollywood. The women voted O.J. guilty in a straw poll and, in a variety

Lahr wrote, "has reclaimed for female comedy the phallic aggression which is traditionally associated with male humor." (Roseanne displayed that famous aggression after the piece ran. She ferreted out the writer on her show who had given Mr. Lahr a critical anonymous quote and fired him.)

Mr. Lahr wrote that Roseanne's monstrous behavior, which he delicately referred to as "the warrior spectacle," is really an expression of philosophy. It is meant to call into question the supremacy of middle-class liberal women like Jodie Foster, Susan Sarandon and Meryl Streep. Ranted Roseanne, sitting in her Tudor-Alpine mansion in Brentwood: "They're all just upset about salaries, or something that feminism was about 25 years ago. I want them to shut the (deleted) up. ... I'd like to see 'em go down to (deleted) South Central and talk to those women. ... Jodie Foster, I hate everything she stands for ... in her (deleted) Armani with her (deleted) hangin' out. And constantly rewarded and rewarded. And by who? The power structure that she totally speaks for."

Ms. Brown said she has already spent one "hilarious" afternoon at the estate of the putative victim of the power structure. "The first thing she said was, 'Why did Lorena Bobbitt give his penis back? She was on her way to being an icon.' It will be great to bring that iconoclastic fresh voice into the corridors of The New Yorker, to stop the kind of earnest, passé, cliché-ridden approach to women's issues that starts to rise like a mushroom cloud over a meeting."

Was Ms. Brown bothered that Roseanne had fired a writer for speaking candidly to her own magazine? "She fires a writer every day," the editor replied. "I'm not going to start getting worried about the people she fires."

There is something disagreeable about turning this Rabelaisian backlot brat into a feminist ideal. Roseanne stands for things that self-respecting women should disdain: tyrannical behavior, lordling it over the help, disguising a love of power as a love of equality. She equates all criticism with misogyny. She takes on the guise of victimhood when it suits her. She promotes herself as a tributee of blue-collar women, while she lives the profligate, plastic-surgery life of a spoiled star. Even her humor is a religion of grudges.

Lunch at the Ronyalton will never be the same. Carry me back to the Algonquin.

Talk of the town.

of languages, tsk-tsked about Hugh Grant, with a Danish delegate declaring that more attention must be paid to the hardships of female prostitutes.

Closer to home, things are equally discomfiting. I have discovered that Tina Brown has asked Roseanne to collaborate on an issue of The New Yorker about women, and plans to take a group of editors and writers to Los Angeles to brainstorm with Roseanne and her crowd of writers and comics.

Can this be? The magazine of Dorothy Parker and Hannah Arendt joining forces with the boorish TV star who urges women to kill bad husbands and children to kill bad parents? The alliance struck me as inharmonious, so I called Ms. Brown for amplification.

She said that she finds inspiration in Roseanne (who has shed husbands, advisers, relatives, writers and surnames). "She embodies a gargantuan woman's experience," she said, referring not to her heroine's silhouette but to her sojourn from trailer housewife to star trailer.

The tony, toned British editor and the brazen, bawdy Hollywood comic seem an odd couple at first blush, even though nobody's blushing. But then, both are slaves of the buzz. And Ms. Brown recognizes a familiar tenacity: "I admired the way she took control of her show."

She became fascinated with Roseanne after her magazine ran a profile of the star in July. "Roseanne," John

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Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

The View From Taipei

Lee Teng-hui's careful words.

TAIPEI, Taiwan — The crisis simmering today between Taiwan and mainland China has replaced Korea as the powder keg voted most-likely-to-explode by Asian leaders. The man holding the fuse is Lee Teng-hui, President of Taiwan, father of Taiwan's democratic reform movement and the only person in the world whose receipt of an alumni award plaque from Cornell University almost triggered a war across the Straits of Taiwan.

President Lee invited me over for an interview Friday in his office in downtown Taipei. The conversation left me both reassured and disquieted. It was reassuring because Mr. Lee is an unlikely fuse. A sober, owl-like man, who weighed his words carefully, he evinced a strong grasp of the red lines that constrict Taiwan's behavior — red lines he is certainly trying to push out but won't likely breach. It was disquieting, though, because, as he made clear, this is a plastic moment in relations between China and Taiwan, a time when new pressures are bending old constraints to the breaking point. The potential for miscalculation by Beijing or Taipei is enormous.

With that in mind, Mr. Lee, speaking in Mandarin, made two overarching points: First, he is not seeking internationally recognized independence for Taiwan — a move that could easily spark a war. He is, though, seeking a higher profile for Taiwan on the world stage — one that would be commensurate with its economic clout and freewheeling democracy but would still fall short of formal independence. Second, he signaled a

strong desire to step back from the brink and resume the quiet dialogue that had been going on between Beijing and Taipei since 1987, but was broken off by Beijing in the wake of Mr. Lee's June visit to Cornell.

Asked what his long-term goal was, Mr. Lee said: "It has always been and remains unification with the mainland. But unification must be achieved only when we can guarantee democracy, freedom and prosperity for all the peoples of a unified China. I have never talked about independence or permanent separation for Taiwan."

The President suggested that in seeking a higher profile for Taiwan in international forums he was only acting on his people's natural desire for recognition of their remarkable achievements on this once-barren island, which is now one of the richest countries in the world. Thumping the coffee table, he fumed: "This is a democratic country. I have to do what people want me to do. This is a different world now. People cannot live in isolation. Any leader here must give some expression to the dignity of the country. We don't think this impairs our future goal of reunification."

What would he tell President Clinton if he got the chance?

"I would tell him I welcome the

resumption of normal relations between the U.S. and Beijing, but no one should be allowed to manipulate this rapprochement against us. It is important not to make a strategic error and treat Taiwan as a province of [Communist China]. The U.S. still has the responsibility and the obligation to protect Taiwan based on the spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act."

But the Taiwanese President went out of his way to extend an olive branch to China's President, Jiang Zemin, suggesting that their two countries settle their differences quietly, without the U.S.

"You can see that they have criticized me so violently and I have not said a word," said Mr. Lee, speaking of Beijing's virulent propaganda attacks on him, which have only made him more popular at home. "I can assure you that we are going to deal with this problem with patience, reason and calm, not emotion. We are opening the door and waiting for them to come back to the table."

Mr. Lee expressed his hope for a summit between himself and Mr. Jiang, and he seemed to hint that he might be flexible on the venue. Until now Taiwan has insisted on an international setting, while Beijing wants it in China.

"Perhaps after the power shifting is sorted out in Beijing and the elections are over in Taiwan (in March) we could all consider the possibility of a meeting again," said Mr. Lee. "Jiang Zemin's position is very delicate right now, and so we need to wait for a quiet moment when things might be less sensitive."

Of an Irish Hero, Murdered Young, Then Idolized

By MICHAEL DWYER

In America the name Michael Collins may not mean much. But here in Ireland the man is considered to have been as wily and pragmatic as the Scarlet Pimpernel and as charismatic, in his time, as John F. Kennedy. Michael Collins was the intelligence chief of the Irish Republican Army during the Irish war of independence that began in 1919. He was shot not by the British but by his fellow Irishmen. A film of his life, directed by Neil Jordan, went into production here in July and will finish shooting early next month.

It's been 13 years since the producer David Puttnam first commissioned Mr. Jordan, the Irish writer-director, to write a screenplay about Collins. Mr. Jordan, whose eight films include "Mona Lisa," "The Crying Game" and "Interview With the Vampire," has assembled a formidable cast, including Liam Neeson in the central role; Julia Roberts as his fiancée, Kitty Kiernan; Aidan Quinn as Harry Boland, who also loved Ms. Kiernan; Alan Rickman as Eamon De Valera, the future president of the Irish Republic (who happened to be born in New York); and Stephen Rea as the detective Ned Broy. The cast also features the English actors Ian Hart and Charles Dance and, in a cameo, the Irish writer and director Jim Sheridan.

Collins played a crucial role in the events that followed the Easter Rising of 1916: the nationalist fervor that swept the country after the leaders of the Rising were executed by the British authorities; the subsequent war of independence; the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1922, for which Collins was one of two principal Irish negotiators and which brought about the partition of Ireland; and the civil war that followed. In that struggle, Republican foes of partition had Collins murdered in an ambush on Aug. 22, 1922.

There's no dearth of films on Irish political themes due in the United States in the months ahead. First up is Peter Yates's "Run of the Country," set in present-day Ireland, in which a young man from the south falls in love with a woman from the north. Also coming are Maurice O'Callaghan's "Broken Harvest," a rural drama set in the 1950's about a feud dating to the Irish civil war that persists for 30 years; and Thaddeus O'Sullivan's "Nothing Personal," set in Belfast in 1975 during an uneasy cease fire between nationalist and loyalist groups.

But of all these movies, none has attracted as much interest as Mr. Jordan's, which has the working title "Michael Collins." Even before filming began, the Irish news media speculated on how the film would deal with Collins's life and condense such an eventful six-year period into two hours of screen time.

Everyone, it seemed, from historians to newspaper letter writers, had firm views on what sort of film it should be, and every item of information that emanated regarding the production, no matter how trivial, was picked over. As the casting of the key roles was announced, a momentum built. The excitement peaked during the filming of a huge crowd scene in the village of Rathdrum in July. An open casting call

for extras drew to the set an unprecedented number of journalists, disguised in period clothing.

All this long before anyone will see the completed movie, which will be released by Warner Brothers in April.

"It's a film waiting to be made," said John A. Murphy, emeritus professor of history at University College Cork, before production started. "Michael Collins's life had all the cloak-and-dagger ingredients of a political thriller — the romance, the tragedy, the hero killed by his own countrymen. This is the very stuff of movies."

Collins had "a magnetic quality," said Tim Pat Coogan, a historian, former newspaper editor and author of the 1990 biography "Michael Collins." Mr. Coogan describes Collins as "the founder of modern urban guerrilla warfare" and says that his tactics were studied by Mao Zedong and Yitzhak Shamir, the former Israeli Prime Minister, who used the code name "Mical" during Israel's fight for independence.

Mr. Jordan worked on his "Michael Collins" screenplay, off and on, for several years; after finishing a film, he said, he would call Warner Brothers, who owned the rights to his Collins screenplay, and ask, "Can I make it now?" Meanwhile, other directors expressed an interest in making a Collins movie. Michael Cimino was planning to direct a film from a screenplay by the Irish writer Eoghan Harris; that screenplay was later acquired by Kevin Costner's company, Tig Productions, and Mr. Costner came to Ireland to see historical sites associated with Collins.

Mr. Jordan persisted with the project, he said, because it is such an extraordinary story. "In the life of one person you can actually tell the pivotal events that formed the north and south of Ireland," he said. "It's the story of the foundation of the Irish State, of the war of independence, and all the events that established the country as it is now. I can only think that the



Neil Jordan, in Ireland on the set of his new film, which has the working title "Michael Collins."



Michael Collins during a speech in Cork in 1922—He played a crucial role in the fight for an independent Ireland.

reason it hasn't been made into a film before is one of embarrassment, the kind of reticence that was necessary after the brutality of the civil war and after the killing of Collins himself, and the political reticence because of the continuing conflict in the North of Ireland."

Collins, the youngest of eight children from a farming family from Cork, in southwest Ireland, was just 31 when he was killed. "Irish politics had generally been run by the Catholic middle class or figures from the ascendancy class," Mr. Jordan said. "Then, after 1916, all these young guys emerged from small rural or working-class backgrounds, and they changed the whole politics of the country. It's a story of the confusion of youth as much as anything else."

"Militarily, Collins was very good at mayhem, as he called it himself, and he basically made the British State unworkable — not through conventional methods of warfare, but through methods of warfare that he had to improvise and invent. It was the first serious attempt at dismantling a part of the British Empire."

Clearly, in that sense, the film speaks to Ireland today as the Northern Ireland peace process continues and an I.R.A. cease fire holds after more than a year. "I think it's a very relevant story for what's going on today," Mr. Jordan said. "I suppose the story of Ireland is the story of various attempts to disengage from violent activity, to substitute the gun with the ballot."

Mr. Neeson was always Mr. Jordan's first choice to play Collins. "When this script was first commissioned in 1982," Mr. Jordan said, "I called up Liam and said, 'If ever I get to do this, I'll do it with you.'"

Mr. Neeson, walking in morning sunshine from his trailer to the set with the jacket of his three-piece suit slung over his shoulder, said that the more he read about Collins, the more he wanted to play him. He recalled

how, when growing up, he heard about Collins "always in hushed tones, as if he were in the next room or his spirit were somewhere around; so much was in the immediate memory and still in the Irish psyche."

Later, in his trailer, Mr. Neeson pointed to Collins's book, "The Path to Freedom," on the table next to him. "To read this, it's beautifully simple," he said. "Collins didn't get bogged down in the whole Machiavellian machinations of the power structure. He just went for what he grew up to believe, and that's what made him a hero. He was this big country lad, and I want to show that aspect — that simplicity and innocence, even though he was such a complex and intelligent man."

Mr. Jordan said there was a sweep to the story that was totally outside the politics involved. "You had these two people, Michael Collins and Harry Boland — Collins's closest friend and ally, played by Mr. Quinn — and they were both genuinely in love with the same woman, Kitty Kiernan," he said. "Then Boland was killed by Collins's side, and be-

fore Collins could marry this woman they both desired, he himself was killed. If someone invented it, you'd say, 'Come on.'"

The film's producer, Stephen Woolley, concurred. "International audiences, even if they are unfamiliar with the politics and the history behind it, will still relate to it, as they did with 'Gandhi' and 'Lawrence of Arabia,'" he said.

Mr. Woolley has worked with Mr. Jordan since the director's second movie, "The Company of Wolves," in 1984. "When we were making that film, Neil and I shared an apartment for a few weeks," he said, "and every night he would write a few more pages of his Collins script. Over the years nothing much happened."

"But like Lazarus, it wouldn't lie down," he continued. "It kept coming back. When we delivered 'Interview With the Vampire' to Warners last year, they were very happy with it. It opened very well, and since then it has made over \$210 million worldwide. They asked Neil what he wanted to do next, and he told them they had this script for a long time. David Geffen was very much instrumental in pushing it along, and it's being made under his umbrella."

The film has been shooting on 80 locations in Dublin, including the biggest set ever built in Ireland — a vast re-creation of the city center circa 1910. Despite the scale of the production, however, and the fact that it is a period movie, "Michael Collins" is being made on a relatively low budget, about \$25 million.

Julia Roberts said coming across the script and getting to play Kitty Kiernan was "a stroke of luck." "I was intrigued by the facts of it," she said during a break in rehearsals. "Kitty is incredibly straightforward in her thinking and approach to life, and her nature is really uncorrupted. One of the things Liam and I laugh about all the time, in terms of Kitty and Michael, is that here is this man embroiled in all this struggle, and just as he is returning exhausted after a hard time in London, she writes him a note saying, 'Since you're coming on Thursday, on the way could you pick up a dress I've had made for me?'"

Two Lovers, Two Germanys

By STEPHEN KINZER

For an event that shattered one epoch and shaped another, the collapse of the Berlin wall in 1989 has attracted remarkably little attention from film makers. That surprises Margaret von Trotta, whose new film, "The Promise," is the first and so far only full-length feature to deal with the wall's legacy. Her film, which has been sold to 20 foreign countries, opens in New York on Friday. (Another movie set in Berlin, "The Innocent," which opened in New York two days ago, uses the wall only as a backdrop for a story of love and espionage.)

"When we started to work on 'The Promise' in 1990, we thought there would be so many other directors out there doing the same thing," the German-born Miss von Trotta said by telephone from Rome, where she now lives. "We thought this film would be only one part, one stone in a mosaic of films that would tell this story. So now it comes out, and we're all alone. No one else had the courage to do it. I think it had something to do with my distance. I've been living in Rome for six years, and I'm not paralyzed by it."

The film opens with powerful documentary footage of the wall being built in August 1961. It then tells the story of Sophie and Konrad, a young couple caught on the east side of the suddenly divided Berlin. They resolve to flee westward together but are separated at the last moment. Sophie makes it across and begins life in capitalist West Berlin; Konrad is left behind and forges a career in the Communist east.

The lovers see each other just four times over the following 28 years, conceiving a child during a rendezvous in Prague. Both make their accommodations with the systems

under which they live.

When "The Promise" played in Germany earlier this year, it attracted many viewers eager to see how life in East Germany was portrayed on screen. Easterners had no trouble recognizing characters like a troubled dissident, an idealistic Protestant minister and a deeply cynical Stasi agent.

"The film is very critical, even more so than we set out to be when we started the project," Miss von Trotta said. "In our research, we found out a lot that we hadn't even realized about the way life was in East Germany. But we tried to understand these people, not demonize them."

"We wanted to tell a story that began in 1961, after the construction of the wall, and went on to 1989. We decided that the only way to convey the sense of desire and longing and nostalgia that we wanted would be in a love story. So it is a love story and also the story of the two parts of Germany — thinking of each other and loving each other while actually growing further and further apart without realizing it."

Miss von Trotta, 53, who maintained her ties in Berlin although her family moved to another part of West Germany when she was a girl, is among the most prominent German film makers. Her previous works include "Marianne and Julianne," a penetrating look at the relationship between a Red Army Faction terrorist and her sister, and "Rosa Luxemburg," a biography of the early 20th-century revolutionary leader.

German critics were divided over "The Promise." Some found it wooden and cliché-ridden, but others praised it for probing the day-to-day reality of East German Communism.

After attending the gala premiere in Berlin, President Roman Herzog recommended that every German see it.

Some viewers from eastern Germany felt that the film portrayed Communist rule too harshly. Cornelia Harfouch, one of the stars and an easterner, agreed.

"The film makes it seem that we were persecuted every minute of our lives," Miss Harfouch complained after seeing the final cut.

"The Promise" was made for about \$7 million, most of it raised from agencies that distribute government subsidies to German film makers. It was filmed in Berlin, and since only a bit of the original wall remains, a 300-yard stretch of artificial wall was built down the middle of a street in the eastern part of the city.

"The Promise" is one of the first post-1989 films to be made with a mixed crew and cast of eastern and western Germans.

"I felt the difference more with the crew than with the actors," Miss von Trotta said. "The crew members from the east came with a very clear view of hierarchy and their place in the hierarchy. They were extremely respectful toward me, and authoritarian in dealing with people who worked for them. The western crew people have a much more relaxed and collegial style. Some of them complained about how the easterners were treating them."

"I spent a lot of time getting people together and explaining that this was not bad manners or character flaws, but differences in the way they had been conditioned. By the end, we were getting along very well together. We just needed to realize that we've had very different experiences over the last 40 years. And that it was this film about."

AS TIME GOES BY

BY ERNIE FURTADO / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

| ACROSS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Caribbean resort | 6 | Mine in Marseille | 10 | Ballerina | 14 | Sir abroad | 17 | Cobbler's supply | 18 | Copycats | 19 | Official language of China | 20 | Stag goes |
| 21 | Spiffy, as clothes | 24 | Some M.I.T. grads | 25 | Straight | 26 | Rio seven | 27 | Hibernated | 28 | Grandma | 29 | Venue for figure skaters | 32 | Not a happy time |
| 35 | Early TV sex symbol | 38 | "—tu" (Verdi aria) | 39 | On both sides of | 40 | Gave the once-over | 41 | Pitcher's target | 43 | Wizened | 44 | Funeral corp. exec. maybe | 47 | One full of grace |
| 52 | No gentlemen, they | 54 | Get the message | 55 | Judge Lance | 56 | Racing's Luyendyk | 57 | "...ready" | 58 | Hawaiian hardwood | 60 | Scorecard division | 64 | Vino center |
| 65 | Hit protest song of 1970 | 68 | When Solomon Grundy married | 71 | "Call Me Irresponsible" songwriter | 72 | — Rooter | 73 | "The Volcano Lover" novelist | 74 | Plentiful | 76 | Pile up | 78 | By |
| 80 | Journal end | 81 | Conk | 84 | Radio transmission, briefly | 87 | Gene Wilder flick | 91 | Suffix with witch or hatch | 92 | Julio Iglesias hit | 94 | Tarlatan skirt | 95 | Shoulder of a lock bolt |
| 98 | Come before | 99 | — Paul's | 100 | German native | 101 | Assistant of a sort | 104 | Detective's discovery | 106 | Sub in a tub | 107 | Fathers | 109 | Hieroglyphic representation |
| 110 | Govt. investigators | 114 | Small pocket | 115 | Premiere of 10/11/75 | 119 | Palindromic lady | 120 | Them, with "the" | 121 | Photographer | 122 | Contradict | 123 | Electrical unit |
| 124 | "Make do" amount | 125 | Tolkien tree giants | 126 | Be in control | 1 | Alliance. Abbr. | 2 | Womanizer | 3 | Forelimb part | 4 | Storytelling occasions | 6 | John who played Gomez |
| 8 | "Vingt ans après" figure | 9 | — "I'll tell — lies" | 10 | Rule | 11 | Retreats | 12 | Hint | 13 | Kind of end | 14 | Barley beard | 15 | Muckraker Tarbell |
| 16 | "...to — few" | 17 | Kind of cab | 18 | Hold forth | 19 | Hit out of the park | 20 | Frommer title | 21 | French political division | 22 | Pinch | 23 | Bandleader Lanin |
| 24 | Winter wear | 25 | Dowdy person | 26 | Estonian, e.g. | 27 | Melville work | 28 | — Station | 29 | 49-day period in Judaism | 30 | Courtières | 31 | Pull forcibly on |
| 32 | Ashcans, in London | 33 | Paddling site | 34 | Decaying substances | 35 | Mideast letters | 36 | Hang around | 37 | Regarded | 38 | "Entertainment Tonight" host | 39 | Pickup person |
| 40 | Cole Porter's "Paris" | 41 | Rise up | 42 | Comics dog | 43 | De — ("Justine" novelist) | 44 | Miss equivalent | 45 | 60's singer Sands | 46 | Not e'en once | 47 | Condiment at Maxim's |
| 48 | Actress Sue — Langdon | 49 | Feminine force | 50 | Recipe measure | 51 | Abb. | 52 | Map | 53 | Bols | 54 | Growth | 55 | Assists |
| 56 | Avenantia | 57 | Denise | 58 | Phoebe | 59 | Circles | 60 | Friends | 61 | Plains | 62 | Royal | 63 | Can |
| 64 | Big | 65 | Thames | 66 | Oneto | 67 | Roundabout | 68 | Ala | 69 | Nia | 70 | Fugles | 71 | Atto |
| 72 | Lidze | 73 | Schwann | 74 | Uda | 75 | Exacted | 76 | Macintosh | 77 | Uda | 78 | Exacted | 79 | Jack |
| 80 | Thane | 81 | Uda | 82 | Exacted | 83 | Thane | 84 | Uda | 85 | Exacted | 86 | Thane | 87 | Uda |
| 88 | Exacted | 89 | Thane | 90 | Uda | 91 | Exacted | 92 | Thane | 93 | Uda | 94 | Exacted | 95 | Thane |
| 96 | Uda | 97 | Exacted | 98 | Thane | 99 | Uda | 100 | Exacted | 101 | Thane | 102 | Uda | 103 | Exacted |
| 104 | Thane | 105 | Uda | 106 | Exacted | 107 | Thane | 108 | Uda | 109 | Exacted | 110 | Thane | 111 | Uda |
| 112 | Exacted | 113 | Thane | 114 | Uda | 115 | Exacted | 116 | Thane | 117 | Uda | 118 | Exacted | 119 | Thane |
| 120 | Uda | 121 | Exacted | 122 | Thane | 123 | Uda | 124 | Exacted | 125 | Thane | 126 | Uda | 127 | Exacted |
| 128 | Thane | 129 | Uda | 130 | Exacted | 131 | Thane | 132 | Uda | 133 | Exacted | 134 | Thane | 135 | Uda |
| 136 | Exacted | 137 | Thane | 138 | Uda | 139 | Exacted | 140 | Thane | 141 | Uda | 142 | Exacted | 143 | Thane |
| 144 | Uda | 145 | Exacted | 146 | Thane | 147 | Uda | 148 | Exacted | 149 | Thane | 150 | Uda | 151 | Exacted |
| 152 | Thane | 153 | Uda | 154 | Exacted | 155 | Thane | 156 | Uda | 157 | Exacted | 158 | Thane | 159 | Uda |
| 160 | Exacted | 161 | Thane | 162 | Uda | 163 | Exacted | 164 | Thane | 165 | Uda | 166 | Exacted | 167 | Thane |
| 168 | Uda | 169 | Exacted | 170 | Thane | 171 | Uda | 172 | Exacted | 173 | Thane | 174 | Uda | 175 | Exacted |
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| 184 | Exacted | 185 | Thane | 186 | Uda | 187 | Exacted | 188 | Thane | 189 | Uda | 190 | Exacted | 191 | Thane |
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| 224 | Thane | 225 | Uda | 226 | Exacted | 227 | Thane | 228 | Uda | 229 | Exacted | 230 | Thane | 231 | Uda |
| 232 | Exacted | 233 | Thane | 234 | Uda | 235 | Exacted | 236 | Thane | 237 | Uda | 238 | Exacted | 239 | Thane |
| 240 | Uda | 241 | Exacted | 242 | Thane | 243 | Uda | 244 | Exacted | 245 | Thane | 246 | Uda | 247 | Exacted |
| 248 | Thane | 249 | Uda | 250 | Exacted | 251 | Thane | 252 | Uda | 253 | Exacted | 254 | Thane | 255 | Uda |
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| 264 | Uda | 265 | Exacted | 266 | Thane | 267 | Uda | 268 | Exacted | 269 | Thane | 270 | Uda | 271 | Exacted |
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| 280 | Exacted | 281 | Thane | 282 | Uda | 283 | Exacted | 284 | Thane | 285 | Uda | 286 | Exacted | 287 | Thane |
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| 296 | Thane | 297 | Uda | 298 | Exacted | 299 | Thane | 300 | Uda | 301 | Exacted | 302 | Thane | 303 | Uda |
| 304 | Exacted | 305 | Thane | 306 | Uda | 307 | Exacted | 308 | Thane | 309 | Uda | 310 | Exacted | 311 | Thane |
| 312 | Uda | 313 | Exacted | 314 | Thane | 315 | Uda | 316 | Exacted | 317 | Thane | 318 | Uda | 319 | Exacted |
| 320 | Thane | 321 | Uda | 322 | Exacted | 323 | Thane | 324 | Uda | 325 | Exacted | 326 | Thane | 327 | Uda |
| 328 | Exacted | 329 | Thane | 330 | Uda | 331 | Exacted | 332 | Thane | 333 | Uda | 334 | Exacted | 335 | Thane |
| 336 | Uda | 337 | Exacted | 338 | Thane | 339 | Uda | 340 | Exacted | 341 | Thane | 342 | Uda | 343 | Exacted |
| 344 | Thane | 345 | Uda | 346 | Exacted | 347 | Thane | 348 | Uda | 349 | Exacted | 350 | Thane | 351 | Uda |
| 352 | Exacted | 353 | Thane | 354 | Uda | 355 | Exacted | 356 | Thane | 357 | Uda | 358 | Exacted | 359 | Thane |
| 360 | Uda | 361 | Exacted | 362 | Thane | 363 | Uda | 364 | Exacted | 365 | Thane | 366 | Uda | 367 | Exacted |

Tourist turns the other cheek to IDF soldier

A Canadian thought all IDF soldiers are 'nice boys' — until one of them beat him up. Allison Kaplan Sommer reports

FOR most tourists, a month-long visit to Israel is packed with unforgettable, unique experiences. But for a 53-year-old Toronto dentist named Hal Kershen, this summer's visit included an experience that was just a bit too unforgettable — an IDF soldier broke his nose and put a gun to his head. Add to that a four-hour police interrogation, a grueling lie-detector test, and national exposure after his picture appeared on the front page of a major newspaper, and one is certainly not talking about the typical Israeli experience.

His visit started out innocently enough. Kershen had come to Israel to visit his two daughters, Rachel, 20, and Rebecca, 18, who were spending the summer volunteering for Magen David Adom. It was his second trip to the country.

The family rented a car and set out on a series of day trips.

As Kershen tells it, on August 18 they got lost somewhere near Jericho, on their way to the Dead Sea. "We've been lost a couple of times during the trip," he says. "This time we were really lost."

So he did what he had done before: He looked for a friendly policeman or soldier to help him find his way. In this case, he saw soldiers at a road barrier.

He pulled up before the barrier, where the two lanes of traffic flowed into one. His wife pulled down her window and asked one of the soldiers where the road for the Dead Sea was. Instead of directions, she got yelled at.

The soldier demanded to know why they had stopped the car, and told them to go through the barrier. Kershen stepped in. "I told him there was a bus behind me, and

it was unsafe to turn around to get through the barrier. He went to talk to somebody, and in the meantime another soldier waved me on... so I drove away slowly. The first soldier started yelling and screaming as if I had disobeyed his command. Using bad words, raising and waving. When I looked in the rear-view mirror, he had his rifle pointed at the car."

Kershen's wife and daughters wish he had left it at that.

"I parked, walked across to him, said it was a reprehensible thing to do, that we were not a threat to him, we were Jewish tourists, that all we had wanted was directions. But he was screaming and yelling — using the most profane language. He demanded my car keys, and I wouldn't give them to him. He hit me in the face, and broke my glasses. I was bleeding all over the place."

"The next thing I knew he had a gun to my head. This was no longer just yelling — this was serious."

"He continued waving the gun into the back seat. My daughters were hysterical. Then he walked away, and kicked the side of the car, and continued screaming profanities at us."

They pulled up to a house beside the barrier, and two Palestinian men came out. They had seen the whole thing.

They offered the family coffee, helped Kershen stop the bleeding and let him use their telephone to call the Canadian Embassy, which recommended they file a complaint with the police.

They had been unable to obtain the soldier's name or his unit. When they came out of the house, the barrier had been



Hal Kershen: 'You will have bad people everywhere. This was a case of an individual who got out of hand.' (Jeremy Feldman)

pulled up and removed.

Again, all his family wanted to do was forget about it. But Kershen refused. "I believe in a democracy like Israel. We are not dealing with Zaire, Rwanda or even Peru. I shouldn't feel afraid to go to an authority."

The Canadian Embassy provided him with a list of lawyers, and Kershen has retained Gad Weissfeld, who is representing him though the family has already returned to Canada. Weissfeld filed a complaint to the IDF, and an IDF spokesman termed the attack "a grave and terrible act."

He said the matter had been brought to the attention of the IDF chief of staff and is still under investigation.

Kershen is not ruling out filing a lawsuit against the state for compensation of expenses. If Kershen says, he manages to get more money than he needs to fix his glasses (and maybe his nose) and cover other expenses related to the incident, he says, "I want the rest to stay in Israel, donated to Keren Kayemet."

Weissfeld maintains that bringing the story to the media was the only way to make the IDF take the case seriously. But Kershen feels uncomfortable with the fact that his lawyer's leak hit the front pages of *Ha'aretz*, and that this prompted Toronto

newspapers to pick up on the story. He stresses that he did not want to put Israel or Israeli soldiers in a bad light.

"The two Palestinians who witnessed the thing, from a wealthy home, said at one point: 'Look what we Palestinians are dealing with here.' I told them in no uncertain terms: 'In any country you can have bad blacks, bad whites. You can have bad soldiers — you can have bad Arabs. You have been very nice to me. Should I stereotype all Arabs as Hamas or as how nice you are? This was a case of an individual who got out of hand.'"

In the meantime, Kershen has come to terms with his experience. "How else can a tourist come and see the inside of military bases? I got to see things no average tourist gets to see. You can't go to a travel agent and buy this kind of experience."

He admits that the soldier's behavior took him completely by surprise. "I was naive. I had an illusion that all the nice Jewish boys in the IDF go home and eat chicken soup."

Still, he says, if he had it to do over again, "I don't think I would do anything different. I think people should [be able to] ask soldiers for directions. Generally the soldiers are your friends, the police are your friends..."

The fight to recycle enters a new phase, with few takers

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

WE have written so much about the need for recycling, that it comes as a great embarrassment when groups convinced of the need for this vital step in conservation actually want to start a local program. We are forced to admit that at the moment they cannot do so.

Not because they aren't willing. Not because they haven't organized. Not because they won't make a real effort. No, simply because under the present circumstances, at this time, there's no infrastructure to support such projects.

Paper can't get recycled because Amnir, the near-monopolistic paper company, says it has no market for recycled paper products. Therefore, it is not worth its while to pick up the tons of used paper that are available.

Yet, if you want to buy recycled computer paper, stationery and other products, you will find that sources of supply are few and far between. This is because no one has bothered to push these products.

It would be fairly simple to order that — except for very special documents — all government offices and government-controlled banks and other corporations use recycled paper. The Ministry of Education could easily introduce a requirement calling for the use of recycled paper in the schools. These two steps alone would create a demand for as much recycled paper as Israel could produce, and at the same time make the import of paper

pulp from abroad unnecessary. Aluminum is another matter. In almost every larger-sized township, there is at least one machine shop that buys aluminum. However, after a half-hearted attempt to get the production of all-aluminum soft drink and beer tins started, we are back to square one. The factories are turning out multi-metal tins that cannot be recycled and will clog landfills for many years.

Glass isn't even to be spoken of. Only government insistence on deposit-regulated returnable bottles — plus a ban on importing bottles — would create a market here for recycled glass. We have the technology, the sand and the chemicals needed; only we prefer to import bottles instead of creating jobs and a market here.

Plastics also have no takers. Too many different plastics are in use, and none of the firms want to bother with recycling. Also, nothing is being done to create either a market or an infrastructure for recycled plastics.

None of these things are going to just happen. The best environment minister in the world could not manage such a national effort alone. He or she can advise, but in the end, these are cabinet decisions and nothing is going to be done until there is actually a prime minister who decides that the quality of our environment is a No. 1 priority and instructs his cabinet to act accordingly.

Until such time, about the only thing in Israel that seems to be recycled is worn-out ideas and environmentally blind concepts.

Laws are clear on need to avoid conflicts of interest

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before justices Shimon Levin, Gavriel Bach and Yitzhak Zamir, in the matter of David Cassuto and the Israel Chamber of Engineers, Architects and Academicians in Technological Professions, petitioners, versus Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert and others, respondents (H.C. 1106/95).

DAVID Cassuto has been a Jerusalem City Council member since November 1993. He is a member of the planning and building subcommittee, the committee for awarding planning contracts and other committees.

He is also a member of the city directorate; holds the council's culture portfolio, is responsible for the Department of Strategic Analysis, and is chairman of a municipal company.

He also conducts a large architectural practice in Jerusalem whose main activity is connected with the municipality.

Most of its business is closely connected to the Jerusalem local and district planning authorities. Although he does not participate in proceedings and votes connected with the above topics, he and his associates are naturally in constant contact with municipal planning authorities and staff.

Possible conflict of interest affecting elected public officials is reviewed by a non-statutory committee comprising the attorney-general's representative as chair-

man, the Interior Ministry's representative, the head of a local authority, a local authority's legal adviser and a local authority's internal comptroller.

On July 22, 1994, the committee informed the municipality's legal adviser of its decision, based on sections 11 and 17(a) of its rules for the prevention of conflict of interest, that Cassuto, and his office associates, were to sever all contact in their professional affairs with the municipality.

The above decision was endorsed on January 19, 1995, by the attorney-general in consultation with the municipal legal adviser and Cassuto's counsel, among others. The mayor then demanded that Cassuto act accordingly.

Cassuto and the chamber then petitioned the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to set the committee's decision and the mayor's notification aside.

JUSTICE BACH delivered the judgment of the court. Cassuto submitted, he said, that the restrictions imposed upon him and his office lacked any legal basis.

Moreover, they constituted a breach of his rights under the Basic Law: Freedom of Occupation of 1992, in relation to both his public and his professional duties. He had also contended that limiting freedom of occupation in a public office could only be justified by proof of serious damage to the public interest, mere fear

of some damage was not sufficient.

The chamber had argued that the wide and severe decision in question effectively denied architects and civil engineers membership in local councils and planning authorities, necessarily reducing the latter's professional status. It also discriminated unjustly against the professions concerned as distinct, for example, from doctors or lawyers, who could much more easily avoid representing clients before local authorities.

The respondents had relied on sections 120, 122, 122A and 123A of the Municipalities Ordinance (New Version) of 1964, and sections 47 and 48 of the Planning and Building Law of 1965, which forbid conflicts of interest such as those now discussed. They had also submitted there was no other way to eliminate conflict of interest in Cassuto's case.

Citing several precedents including the Kiryat Malachi case (H.C. 589/86, *The Jerusalem Post*, June 29, 1987), Justice Bach reiterated that the rule against conflicts of interest in the case of public servants was an integral part of our law.

Moreover, there was no need to prove actual conflict; a reasonable possibility of conflict based on objective factors and common sense was sufficient. The personal and qualities of the public servant were irrelevant, the question being the force of the conflict between his public duties and his

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

private interests. The court had to consider the intensity of the contact between those duties and interests, and the type and scope of the matters involved.

In every case where the risk of conflict arose, he said, steps to avoid it were to be taken. However, it was not always necessary to apply the most drastic remedy, and to require the public servant to vacate his office or give up his private occupation. It could be enough to restrict his right to participate in discussions or vote.

Turning to this case, Justice Bach emphasized the particular sensitivity of municipal planning decisions, with their far-reaching financial implications. He therefore rejected the chamber's argu-

ment of unjust discrimination, since stringent measures to avoid conflict were justified in this context.

He then analyzed the facts relating to Cassuto. Most of his large practice, and that of his office, involved contact with the city planning department, and there was a risk of his being preferred over his competitors. Moreover, an architect was concerned not only with his own projects, but also with those of his competitors.

The city council acted, by law, as the local planning committee; Cassuto and his office sometimes appealed decisions of the committee or its subcommittees, the result being that he appealed against decisions of a body to which he himself belonged.

Even if he undertook not to participate in discussions or votes relating to planning matters, his

seat on the council, which supervised municipal employees, could directly or indirectly affect some of their decisions.

Each case had to be decided on its merits, Justice Bach continued.

In the circumstances of the present case, however, restricting Cassuto's participation in discussions or votes would not achieve the desired result.

He then cited section 4 of the Basic Law: Freedom of Occupation, under which "There shall be no violation of freedom of occupation except by a Law befitting the values of the State of Israel, enacted for a proper purpose, and to an extent no greater than is required."

The above provisions in the Municipalities Ordinance and the Planning and Building Law, which embodied the principle of avoiding conflict of interests,

complied with the three above requirements. Therefore, the Basic Law could not assist the petitioners.

The court was, therefore, of opinion that the decision relating to Cassuto and his associates was lawful.

FOR THE above reasons the petition was dismissed, and Cassuto was ordered to pay the municipality's legal costs in the sum of NIS 5,000.

Ya'acov Rubin and Maya Joelson appeared for Cassuto, Yosef Aharonson appeared for the chamber; Assa Eliahu, legal adviser of the Jerusalem Municipality, and Uzi Fogelman, officer-in-charge of the High Court Division of the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the respondents.

The judgment was given on August 1, 1995.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1995

Foreign currency
reserves fall
\$840m.Post Business Staff
and news agencies

THE country's foreign currency reserves fell in August by \$840 million, to \$8.13 billion, the Bank of Israel said yesterday.

It was only the second month this year that foreign currency reserves have dropped. The current total is 20 percent higher than at the beginning of the year.

The Bank of Israel attributed the August drop to technical factors, namely a new swap mechanism in which the bank makes short-term (four-week) currency trades with the commercial banks.

Currency reserves have been rising because of the central bank's high interest rate policy. Despite projected inflation in the mid-single digits this year, interest rates are around 13 percent.

There have been concerns that the "hot money" streaming into the economy to capitalize on the high rates could suddenly change course, destabilizing the shekel.

The currency has remained steady at three shekels to the dollar since 1993, in part due to the high interest rates.

Israel Phoenix company
reports NIS 2.1m. net loss

GALIT LIPKIS

THE Israel Phoenix company reported a second-quarter net loss of NIS 2.1m., compared with a net profit of NIS 7.03m. in the same period last year.

In the first six months of the year, net profits fell to NIS 6.49m., from NIS 24.79m. in the corresponding period last year. The drop was attributed primarily to the result of its subsidiary companies, mainly La Nationale. Phoenix six-month profits, excluding subsidiaries results, increased to NIS 9m., from NIS 6.7m. last year.

Profits from life insurance activities increased 172% in the first six months of the year, to NIS 28.5m., from NIS 10.5m. Life insurance premiums increased 9.7% to NIS 284.9m.

from NIS 259.8m.

Phoenix profits from general insurance activities plunged to NIS 6.9m., from NIS 20.5m. The drop was blamed on a growth in losses from automobile insurance. Total premiums from general insurance fell to NIS 385m., from NIS 390.5m.

The Ayalon Insurance Company completed the second quarter of the year with a net profit of NIS 166,000, up from NIS 122,000 in the same period last year.

Net profits in the first six months of the year increased to NIS 1.21m., from NIS 988,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Profits from life insurance activities rose to NIS 286,000 in the second quarter, from a loss of NIS 42,000 last year. In the first half, profits from life insurance increased to NIS 650,000 from a loss of NIS 315,000.

Second-quarter earnings from general insurance activities more than halved, to NIS 305,000 from NIS 641,000. In the first six months, profits from general insurance fell to NIS 1.6m. from NIS 1.1m.

Total premiums rose to NIS 212m. in the first half from NIS 187m. in the corresponding period last year. Premiums from general insurance activities increased 13% to NIS 188m., while premiums from life insurance rose 18% to NIS 25m.

Clalit offers nursing care insurance

JUDY SIEGEL

KUPAT Holim Clalit yesterday unveiled a new nursing care supplementary insurance scheme for its members, provided without age limits or a declaration of health, by the Dikla, Clalit and Shiloah-Harel insurance companies.

Called *Mashlim Lagimla'i* (Complementary for the Pensioner), the policy offers coverage for a number of things not included in the basket of health

services outlined by the National Health Insurance law. Members may get up to NIS 300 for a second opinion from a medical specialist, and up to NIS 4,500 a month for 36 months to help cover expenses in a geriatric hospital or at home. Additional payments will be granted for a patient with a longer "tenure" in the program. Members may, upon join-

ing, also purchase two "additional nursing units," each worth NIS 1,000 monthly in the event of hospitalization in a geriatric institution.

The monthly cost of the policy is NIS 27 to NIS 55, depending on age, and from NIS 12 to NIS 74 a month for the additional two extra "nursing units."

The scheme has been approved by the Finance Ministry's supervisor of insurance.

Credit Lines loses NIS 5.6m. in 2nd quarter

RACHEL NEIMAN

ISRAEL Credit Lines reported second quarter net losses of NIS 5.6 million from net gains of NIS 3.57m. in 1994. Quarterly revenues were NIS 14.58m. from NIS 10.84m.

Net losses for the six-month period were NIS 3.25m. from NIS 5.18m. net gain last year. Revenues were NIS 34.55m.

from NIS 20.6m.

Selling, administrative and general costs were NIS 2.9m. from NIS 1.5m. during the second quarter, and NIS 5.3m. from NIS 3.13m. during the half year.

Six-month revenues on financing activity were NIS 19.19m.

from NIS 9.79m. in 1994. Growth was impacted by the low inflation rate during the reported period.

Last Monday the company announced it had finalized its purchase of 34% in Pass-Port which owns 24% of Jerusalem Oil Exploration Ltd. and is part of the Isramco partnership.

IEC's board
approves \$62.5m.
land purchase

RACHEL NEIMAN

ISRAEL Electric Corporation's board of directors yesterday approved a \$62.5 million purchase on a plot of land after much debate.

The 394-dunam area, located north of the Eshkol power station in Ashdod, belongs to Rogozin Enterprises which had originally requested \$75m. for the plot.

This was refused by the IEC board of directors.

Subsequently, a base sum of \$56m. was approved by IEC's board.

IEC's negotiating team was headed by general manager Rafi Peled, who said yesterday that the acquisition was integral to the national electricity market's strategic infrastructure, "as it is the last sea front available for the purposes of erecting a coal power station."

Israel Land Development second quarter net profits up

ISRAEL Land Development second quarter net profits were NIS 2m., up from net losses of NIS 1.2m. in 1994. Quarterly revenues were NIS 179.5m., up from NIS 177.4m.

Net profits for the half-year period were NIS 13.13m., from NIS 23.26m. in the parallel period. Revenues were NIS 400m. from NIS 395.94m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.47, down from NIS 0.72.

Improved quarterly net profits were attributed to reduced funding costs. The company was affected last year by the capital market crisis.

Quarterly revenues on property rentals were NIS 7.7m., up from NIS 7.4m. in 1994. Revenues on communications activities

were NIS 106.57m., up from NIS 96.11m. Revenues on hotel activity were NIS 17.3m. from NIS 16.15m. Insurance revenues were NIS 40.6m., up from NIS 31.8m.

Revenues on property sales were nil as compared with NIS 13.3m. Revenues on construction activity were NIS 2.15m. from NIS 9.96m. Management and other activities revenues were NIS 1.4m. from NIS 330,000. Nataly emergency heart monitoring service revenues were NIS 3.18m., up from NIS 2.35m. Capital gains on traded securities were NIS 516,000.

Oran yesterday announced a 37% decline in second quarter net profits to NIS 2.33 million.

RACHEL NEIMAN

COMPANY RESULTS

from NIS 3.75m. Quarterly revenues were NIS 122.18m. from NIS 60.2m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.04 from NIS 0.10.

Net gains for the half-year period were NIS 4.45m., down from NIS 6.44m. in 1994. Revenues were NIS 44m. from NIS 41m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.09 from NIS 0.13.

Results for the six-month period also reflected those of recent acquisition Beit Shemesh Motors, compared with only four months in the previous year.

EG Polak reported second quarter net losses of

NIS 580,000, down from net losses of NIS 668,000. Quarterly revenues were NIS 1.537m. from NIS 1.539m.

The net loss for the first half of 1995 NIS 930,000, down from NIS 1.36m. Revenues were NIS 3.17m., from NIS 3.66m.

Dankner Investments announced quarterly net profits of NIS 1.44m., from net losses of NIS 243,000 in the parallel 1994 period. Quarterly revenues were NIS 26m., up from NIS 5.8m. in 1994. Earnings per share were NIS 0.10.

Six-month net profits were NIS 526,000 from NIS 818,000. Revenues were NIS 61.8m., up from NIS 34.6m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.03 from NIS 0.05.

Neviot net profits for the second quarter of 1995 were NIS 2.06m., up from NIS 2.04m. Quarterly revenues were NIS 17.11m. from NIS 16.66m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.29, an increase from NIS 0.23.

Net profits for the half-year period were NIS 2.6m., from NIS 2.1m. Revenues were NIS 28.28m. from NIS 25.5m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.38 from NIS 0.30.

Talder Computer Systems re-

ported second quarter net profits of NIS 251,000 from net losses of NIS 469,000 in 1994. Quarterly revenues were NIS 24.9m., up from NIS 6.35m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.04.

Half-year net profits were NIS 867,000 from a NIS 1.26m. net loss in the comparable period. Revenues were NIS 47.4m. from NIS 12.12m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.12.

Mann Food Industries second quarter net losses were NIS 752,000 from net losses of NIS 178,000 in 1994. Quarterly revenues were NIS 3.7m. from NIS 5.59m.

Net losses for the six-month period were NIS 1.3m., up from net losses of NIS 845,000. Revenues were NIS 7.9m. from NIS 10.1m.

Wardian net profits were NIS 906,000 from NIS 520,000 in 1994. Quarterly revenues were NIS 18.9m. from NIS 14.85m. Earnings per share were NIS 6.92 from NIS 3.97.

Net profits for the first half of 1995 were NIS 1m. from NIS 307,000. Revenues were NIS 34m. from NIS 22.57m. Earnings per share were NIS 8.15 from NIS 2.34.

Cham Foods second quarter net profits fell to NIS 898,000 from NIS 2.78m. in 1994. Quarterly revenues were NIS 12.2m. from NIS 17.8m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.05 from NIS 0.16.

Half-year net profits were NIS 1.8m. from NIS 4.8m. Revenues were NIS 34.38m. from NIS 34.38m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.10 from NIS 0.27.

Tashloz Investments second quarter net profits were NIS 527,000 from NIS 4.9m. in the parallel period last year. Quarterly revenues were NIS 71.8m. from NIS 5.55m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.04 from NIS 0.37.

Net profits for the half-year period were NIS 1.28m., from NIS 5.9m. Revenues were NIS 107.27m. from NIS 16.34m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.09 from NIS 0.44.

Subsidiary Tashloz Properties report quarterly net profits of NIS 515,000 from NIS 205,000. Revenues were NIS 21.7m. from NIS 1.4m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.04 from NIS 0.03.

Six-month net profits were NIS 697,000, up from NIS 516,000. Revenues were NIS 43.5m. from NIS 2.8m. Earnings per share were NIS 0.06 from NIS 0.08.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Diamond exports down last month: Exports of polished diamonds were down six percent last month as compared to August of last year, totaling \$178 million, compared to \$189m. in August 1994.

The year-to-date export totals are up 14%, however, at \$2.538 billion, compared to \$2.220b. in January to August of last year. The supervisor of diamonds in the Industry and Trade Ministry, Tsafir Inbar, said that the drop in diamond exports in August was seasonal. It reflected heavy returns last month of some 32%. This is common in August, Inbar said, since an excess of diamonds are exported before the summer vacation.

JP Business Staff

Bezeq to join WorldPartners: Bezeq will join WorldPartners, an international organization that comprises the world's leading telecommunications companies. The ceremony, to be attended by Bezeq director-general Yitzhak Kaul and WorldPartners' director Simon Krieger, will be held on Wednesday at the Dan Panorama Hotel in Tel Aviv.

WorldPartners was established to supply advanced communications services of uniform quality to multinational companies.

Judy Siegel

BDI wins Bezeq tender: Business Data Israel (BDI) has won a Bezeq tender to establish a computerized data base of Bezeq suppliers in Israel and abroad. BDI will collect, update and corroborate data on thousands of companies that do business with the public telecommunications company. BDI has carried out similar projects for major Israeli banks, insurance companies and industrial firms.

Judy Siegel

Edunetics US distributor TRO has won a \$1.15m. contract to supply educational software systems to Florida's Polk County school system. Edunetics estimates the impact of the contract "in the tens of thousands of dollars."

Rachel Neiman

Bateman to supply station for Russians: Bateman Engineering of Kiryat Bialik and Bateman US will design and supply a gas compressor station to produce pipeline quality natural gas from fields operated by Tomskneft of Western Siberia to the Russian gas pipeline network. The Israeli and US companies are both subsidiaries of the Edward L. Bateman group of South Africa.

The Bateman-Tomskneft gas compressor is co-financed by the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Israel export credit agency and the Israel Foreign Trade Risks Insurance Corp. (IFTRIC). Ex-Im Bank is providing a 85% loan guarantee on a \$72.7m. loan from Chase Manhattan Bank. IFTRIC is providing a 70% loan guarantee on a \$27m. loan from Bank Hapoalim.

Rachel Neiman

Cargal, the manufacturer of cardboard packages, announced plans to invest \$14m. in the purchase of new equipment and expansion of its production line. The company said sales turnover increased 19% in the first seven months of the year, to NIS 147m.

Galit Lipkis Beck

Tadiran Batteries has won a contract to supply lithium batteries for roads in Canada. The tender was held by Mark IV, a Canadian company in charge of construction of Highway 407. So far, Tadiran has received a \$3m. order from Mark IV. Tadiran announced it is in advanced negotiations to supply similar batteries to Texas Instruments, which is also active in construction of road networks.

Galit Lipkis Beck

The state budget registered a NIS 1.6 billion deficit in its local expenditures in August, the Treasury announced yesterday. The government's local expenditures in August were NIS 8.8b. while its revenues from local sources were NIS 7.2b. Local capital-raising from the public in August was NIS 1.7b. Since the beginning of the year, the government's deficit in local activities, including net credit, is NIS 5b.

Post Business Staff

Positive real yields in August

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE majority of mutual funds achieved positive real yields in August, which was the best month for the funds since the start of the year, the Meitav Consultancy Firm reported yesterday.

Meitav said August, unlike July, was a very active month for the mutual fund sector, reflecting high turnovers on the share and bond market and the publications of improved company earnings.

Meitav reported 292 of the 301 funds operating on the market achieved positive real yields last month. The firm assumed an inflation rate of 0.8 percent in August for its summary of the mutual fund sector.

Meitav's mutual fund index increased 7.9% last month, reflecting real yields in all the group indexes last month.

The best performers were funds specializing in shares, with an average real yield of 6.4%.

The flexible funds achieved an average yield of 5.1%, followed by funds specializing in bonds, which achieved an average yield of 2.5%.

Funds specializing in foreign currency and in government bonds each achieved an average yield of 2.1%.

The 10 best-performing funds were those specializing in warrants and shares. The best performer was Meitav Warrants, which is managed by Meitav. The fund achieved a yield of 14.3%.

Ram 90, a stock fund managed by Mirit Zilberman, achieved a yield of 13.6%.

The worst-performing funds were those specializing in government bonds and Treasury bills.

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| U.S. dollar (\$250,000) | 4.975 | 4.975 | 5.125 | |
| Swiss franc (CHF 200,000) | 2.750 | 2.750 | 3.000 | |
| Yen (10 million yen) | 1.925 | 1.925 | 2.000 | |
| (Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit) | | | | |
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| French franc | 2.0548 | 2.0779 | 2.01 | 2.0224 |
| Japanese yen (100) | 0.0088 | 0.0093 | 0.82 | 0.8328 |
| Dutch guilder | 3.0910 | 3.1408 | 2.62 | 2.6724 |
| Swiss franc | 1.8337 | 1.8833 | 1.80 | 1.8124 |
| Swedish krona | 2.5652 | 2.5967 | 2.45 | 2.4824 |
| Norwegian krone | 0.4118 | 0.4185 | 0.40 | 0.4074 |
| British pound | 0.4888 | 0.4975 | 0.48 | 0.4878 |
| Finland mark | 0.0028 | 0.0029 | 0.27 | 0.2724 |
| Canadian dollar | 0.6979 | 0.7065 | 0.68 | 0.6874 |
| Australian dollar | 2.3441 | 2.3937 | 2.22 | 2.2674 |
| S. African rand | 2.2282 | 2.2807 | 2.20 | 2.2524 |
| Belgian franc (10) | 0.0044 | 0.0045 | 0.44 | 0.4474 |
| Austrian schilling (10) | 0.0009 | 0.0010 | 0.09 | 0.0924 |
| Italian lira (1000) | 2.2003 | 2.2507 | 2.18 | 2.2324 |
| Japanese yen (100) | 1.8222 | 1.8727 | 1.80 | 1.8524 |
| Israeli shekel | — | — | — | — |
| Israeli shekel (100) | 3.4447 | 3.5088 | 3.42 | 3.4724 |
| Israeli shekel (100) | 4.7618 | 4.8258 | 4.74 | 4.7924 |
| Israeli shekel (100) | 2.2003 | 2.2507 | 2.18 | 2.2324 |

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

49ers, Pats open season with wins

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The San Francisco 49ers opened defense of their Super Bowl title yesterday by beating the New Orleans Saints 24-22.

Steve Young threw for 260 yards and two touchdowns, one a classic 50-yarder to Jerry Rice, and Tim McDonald returned an interception 52 yards for a touchdown.

In other games yesterday kicking of the NFL season, Drew Bledsoe led the host New England Patriots to a 17-14 come-from-behind win over the Cleveland Browns.

Bledsoe completed 30 of 47 passes for 302 yards and had help from a vastly improved running game. Curtis Martin, a third-round pick from Pittsburgh, gained 102 yards on 19 carries.

Trent Duffer threw two touchdowns and the visiting Tampa Bay Buccaneers racked up a 21-6 win over the Philadelphia Eagles. Duffer completed 11 of 19 for 215 yards, with touchdown passes to Jackie Harris and Horace Copeland.

Morten Andersen's 35-yard field goal 6:17 into overtime lifted the host Atlanta Falcons past the Carolina Panthers 23-20.

Lester Archambeau stripped Carolina quarterback Frank Reich of the ball and recovered on the Panthers' 31 on the first series of overtime. The Falcons ran conservative plays to get in field-goal position, where Andersen made his third of the game.

Bracey Walker had two of Cincinnati's three interceptions off Craig Erickson, and Doug Pfeiffer kicked his fifth field goal 2:36 into overtime as the visiting Cincinnati Bengals beat the Indianapolis Colts 24-21.

(Complete roundup in tomorrow's World of Sport magazine).

SUNDAY'S RESULTS:
San Francisco 24, New Orleans 22
St. Louis 17, Green Bay 14
Pittsburgh 23, Detroit 20
Tampa Bay 21, Philadelphia 6
New England 17, Cleveland 14
Atlanta 23, Carolina 20 (OT)
Cincinnati 24, Indianapolis 21 (OT)
Houston 10, Jacksonville 3

SCOREBOARD

JUDO — Israel's Guy Fogel won the bronze medal in the 60kg category at the German Open Championships in Rosenheim yesterday.

Nat'l squad off to Slovaks

DEREK FATTAL

THE national soccer squad completed its final training session at Ramat Gan last night, before flying off this morning with the under-21's (Olympic side) to Slovakia for Wednesday's European Championship qualifying match in Kosice.

Coach Shlomo Scharf was still holding his cards close to his chest, refusing to give any indication of the game tactics that he proposes to employ.

Both sides have to win to continue any realistic chance of graduating to the finals next summer in England.

The Slovaks have a new boss and a different squad from the one which drew 2-2 in Ramat Gan last year. Coach Jozef Venglos has left to manage Oman, after a disappointing set of results which saw the side slump to a 4-0 defeat against France in April, and then a 5-0 hammering at the hands of Poland in June.

Jozef Janekch is the new national coach, and

managed to keep Slovakian hopes alive with 1-0 away victory against Azerbaijan last month. The former Bratislava coach has dispensed with five of the players that appeared in last season's match in Ramat Gan.

The Slovaks' final matches are all at home. The Israelis meanwhile return to the European battle scene after two straight defeats by one-goal margins, against Poland and Romania.

In other soccer news, Hapoel Kfar Sava's chairman Yisrael Naon tendered his resignation yesterday evening. Naon cited financial difficulties as the reason for his departure and was openly critical of the lack of municipal support for the team which bounced straight back into the National League after being relegated two seasons ago. He indicated that without a significant injection of funds from the public coffers or private investors he could not continue as chairman.

Irish shocked by Northwestern

NEW YORK (AP) — Shocking. Stunning. Unbelievable.

Those were some of the words that came to mind Saturday after mighty Notre Dame lost at home to lowly Northwestern 17-15.

The Wildcats were a 28-point underdog to the ninth-ranked Fighting Irish in the opener for both teams.

Northwestern players celebrated on the field after breaking a 14-game losing streak to Notre Dame. Irish players and fans appeared stunned.

"We don't ever think about losing here," Irish coach Lou Holtz said. "They hurt. I hurt."

Entering the season, Notre Dame had the highest winning percentage of any major school (.760), the most national championships (eight) and the most Heisman Trophy winners (seven). Northwestern, on the other hand, had the fourth-lowest winning percentage (.418) and owned the Division I-A record for most consecutive losses, 34 from 1979-82.

Notre Dame pulled within 17-15 on a 2-yard touchdown run by Randy Kinder with 6:15 left, but failed on the 2-point conversion when quarterback Ron Powlus tripped over a teammate's foot

and fell while dropping back.

The Irish had one more shot, but Kinder slipped on fourth-and-2 at his own 44 with about four minutes remaining and Northwestern ran out the clock.

In other Top 25 games, top-ranked Florida State demolished Duke 70-26; No. 3 Texas A&M beat LSU 33-17; No. 5 Florida defeated Houston 45-21; No. 6 Auburn routed Mississippi 46-13 and No. 8 Tennessee beat East Carolina 27-7.

Also, No. 13 Michigan pounded No. 25 Illinois 38-14; No. 14 Colorado trampled No. 21 Wisconsin 43-7; No. 17 Virginia topped William & Mary 40-16; Syracuse beat No. 20 N Carolina 20-9; No. 22 Washington downed Arizona State 23-20; Purdue upset No. 23 W Virginia 26-24.

Sabatini teaches Hingins

NEW YORK (AP) — Ninth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini dominated 14-year-old tennis prodigy Martina Hingis 6-2, 6-4 yesterday, putting the Argentine into the quarter-finals of the US Open.

In men's third-round matches yesterday, No. 8 Michael Stich of Germany defeated Scott Draper of Australia 6-3, 6-0, 6-3 and No. 15 Todd Martin of the US eliminated Mauricio Hadad of Colombia 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

"Gabby played a great match," Hingis said. "She moved very well. I just played my game and she was better today."

When Hingis won her first points, she already trailed 2-0. She went on to hold at love, but the right-hander from Argentina controlled most of the points with her heavy topspin groundstrokes.

Sabatini, who won here at the National Tennis Center in 1990, was content to stay on the baseline and wait for her young Swiss opponent to make an error. The teen-ager did, committing 41 unforced errors in the match against 11 winners.

Sabatini only had 10 winners, but made half the unforced errors, 21.

In the 46-minute-long second set, Hingis battled Sabatini evenly, even trading service breaks in the first two games. But at 4-4, Sabatini held her own service, then broke Hingis to close out the fourth-round victory.

"I had to work very hard to win

each point," Sabatini said. "She was hitting everything back. Nothing seemed to bother her."

It was Hingis' best Grand Slam tournament showing. She lost in the first round at Wimbledon, the second round at the Australian Open and the third round at the French Open.

In facing Sabatini, Hingis was taking on a player ranked in the top 10 on the WTA Tour computer for only the 11th time and suffered her ninth loss. At 14 years, 11 months, she is the youngest female to reach the fourth round at the US Open since Jennifer Capriati in 1990, when she was 14 years, 5 months old.

Sabatini, competing in her 12th consecutive US Open, will next face the winner of last night's scheduled fourth-round match between third-seeded Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain and No. 14 Mary Joe Fernandez of Miami.

Stich blasted his way past Draper, slamming 10 aces to Draper's one. The German hit twice as many winners — 38 to 16 — and had fewer unforced errors — 19 to 24.

Martin kept Hadad from being the first Colombian player to reach the fourth round at the US Open. Jairo Velasco, in 1976, was the only other native of the South American country to reach the third round.

SATURDAY'S PLAY
Like a magician in command of all his tricks, Andre Agassi created the

illusion of playing in slow motion, his racket ready long before balls came toward him, his shots flying past a frozen Stefan Edberg.

Agassi put together a brilliant 6-4, 6-3, 6-1 romp over the former two-time champion in the third round Saturday to keep going in defense of his title.

The best trick of the day, though, came late when 80th-ranked Vince Spadea, a promising player in the USTA development program, scored the biggest victory of his three-year career by upsetting No. 7 Yevgeny Kafelnikov 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

"I'm a little surprised with the outcome, with the way I was able to go out and control everything," said Spadea, 21, of Boca Raton, Florida. "I stayed calm, focused and aggressive."

Spadea beat Kafelnikov at his own baseline game, making only 22 unforced errors to the Russian's 56, to reach the fourth round against Petr Korda. Spadea had never gone beyond the third round in any of his five previous Grand Slam appearances, and he'd never beaten a player so highly ranked.

Spadea looked as pumped up on the court as Agassi did, and the two could meet in the quarterfinals. "I definitely came out ready for a battle," said Agassi, who now won't face a seeded player at least until the semis.

Agassi appeared to be in trouble when Edberg won the first three games of the second set, then escaped from that jam by sweeping the next six games to take the set. Any hopes Edberg had of mounting a comeback vanished when Agassi won the first five games of the third set.

"Maybe I lost a half of a step," said Edberg, who won the Open in 1991 and 1992 but came in unseeded and ranked No. 19 this year in his 50th consecutive Grand Slam event.

Bosox deal Angels 8th-straight loss; Cal at 2127

BOSTON (AP) — The AL West-leading California Angels lost their eighth straight game Saturday as Mo Vaughn's two-run double and Jose Canseco's 21st home run led Boston to a 5-4 victory.

The Angels, who began Saturday's game with a 6½-game lead over Seattle, have dropped 11 of their last 12. California's lead was 10½ games 16 days ago.

The Red Sox have won 10 of their last 14.

Yankees 5, Athletics 0
Jack McDowell pitched two-hit ball for eight innings, and host New York won its fifth straight.

McDowell (12-10) struck out nine. Ricky Henderson took a called third

strike in the sixth inning and stood at home plate for a moment before getting into a shouting match with McDowell.

The players began to move toward each other, and plate umpire Ed Hickox and Yankees catcher Mike Stanley stood between them.

Some players from both benches spilled on to the field briefly, but no blows were struck. Henderson was walked to the A's dugout by umpire crew chief John Stulock, and there were no objections.

Jeff Hason's two-run single in the sixth inning broke a tie, and the Baltimore Orioles ended a six-game home losing streak by beating Seattle.

Cal Ripken played in his 2,127th consecutive game, going 0-for-3 with a walk. As the 10-for-10 numbers affixed to the warehouse adjoining the

stadium flipped to 2-1-2-7 after the fifth inning, he acknowledged a standing ovation from the sellout crowd of 46,731 with three waves.

Edger Marinaro hit his 26th homer for the Mariners, who missed a chance to take the lead in the eighth when reliever Jesse Orsoco struck out Ken Griffey Jr. with the bases loaded and two outs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Giants 5, Mets 3

Mark Leonard hit a three-run homer in his first at-bat of the season and Sergio Valdez threw a four-hitter for host San Francisco.

Leonard, whose last home run was August 29, 1992, spent the entire season at Triple-A Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League. He was recalled by the Giants when teams "expanded" their rosters Friday.

Barry Bonds added an RBI double

and a triple for the Giants, who have won eight of 11.

Padres 6, Phillies 5 (11)
Brian Johnson made a headfirst slide to reach on an infield hit with two outs in the bottom of the 11th inning to give San Diego the victory after blowing a ninth-inning lead.

Andy Van Slyke hit a solo home run with two outs in the ninth, tying it at 5 for the Phillies.

Pirates 11, Reds 8
Rick White won for the first time in more than a year, helping himself with an RBI double during a seven-run top of the seventh inning.

Jay Bell had four hits, and Orlando Merced and Angelo Escobar each had three apiece as the Pirates had 18 hits off five pitchers. The Reds scored five times in the ninth, capped by Eddie Taubensee's two-run homer.

SATURDAY'S NL RESULTS:

San Francisco 5, New York 3
San Diego 6, Philadelphia 5 (11)
Chicago 6, Atlanta 4
Pittsburgh 11, Cincinnati 8
Colorado 6, St. Louis 1
Houston 10, Florida 8
Montreal 9, Los Angeles 8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|------------|----|----|------|------|
| Atlanta | 73 | 44 | .624 | |
| Pittsburgh | 61 | 59 | .517 | 14 |
| Montreal | 59 | 60 | .492 | 15.5 |
| Florida | 52 | 64 | .448 | 20.5 |
| New York | 51 | 66 | .436 | 22 |

Central Division

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|------------|----|----|------|------|
| Cincinnati | 78 | 44 | .640 | |
| St. Louis | 61 | 59 | .517 | 12.5 |
| Chicago | 60 | 58 | .508 | 13.5 |
| Pittsburgh | 50 | 68 | .424 | 23.5 |
| St. Louis | 50 | 68 | .424 | 23.5 |

West Division

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Colorado | 61 | 59 | .517 | |
| Los Angeles | 59 | 60 | .492 | 1.5 |
| San Diego | 58 | 60 | .486 | 2.5 |
| San Francisco | 58 | 62 | .478 | 3 |

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